The Bombay Gazette,

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Is published *twice a month*—namely, on the departure of every Overland Mail from Bombay for Europe. It consists of such Indian and other Eastern Intelligence as has transpired throughout the previous fortnight, and is known to be of general interest in Europe, including all important changes in the disposition of H. M.'s Indian Army and Navy, Reports of the Markets, Shipping, Register of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, &c.

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FOR LONDON DIRECT.

TO SAIL ON OR ABOUT 18TH MARCH NEXT.—The fine A 1, Clyde Built Clipper Ship ROB ROY, 822 Tons Register, James Bridie, Commander. This favorite vessel has splendid accommodation for passengers. Apply to Captain Bridie on board or to

DADY & SORABJEE,
Oak Lane, Fort.

FOR LONDON.

TO SAIL ABOUT THE END OF FEBRUARY.—The new A 1 Clipper ship SEAFIELD, 820 Tons registered, James Mackay, Commander. Her accommodations for passengers is first rate. For passage apply to Captain Mackay on board, or to the undersigned at their Office.

DADABHOY HORMUSJEE CAMA & Co.
Agents for the *Seafield.*

Bombay, 29th Jan. 1862.

FOR LONDON.

TO SAIL ABOUT 5TH MARCH.—Messrs. GREEN'S regular Passenger Ship "VERNON," Edward Jones, Commander, has excellent accommodation for Families, and carries a Surgeon.

For further particulars, apply to
WALLACE & Co.

Bombay, 19th February 1862.

FOR LONDON.

TO SAIL DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH.—The fine first class Teak Frigate built ship *Star of India*, Henry Monnes, Commander, A 1 14 years, has first-rate accommodation for passengers and carries an experienced Surgeon. For freight or passage apply to,

REMINGTON & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

TO SAIL ABOUT THE 20TH MARCH. The splendid Clipper Ship RED JACKET, 2080 tons register, William Billing, Commander. This Ship, belonging to the White Star line of Australian Packets, is celebrated for her rapid passages. She has excellent accommodation for passengers, and her Cabins are fully furnished with Bedding, Linen, and every requisite.

Apply to Captain Billing on board, or to
LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents.

FOR HODEIDAH AND JUDDAH.

THE Fast Sailing Ship KOSSUTH, 508 Tons Register, P. L. Jones, Commander, will sail for the above Ports about the 1st March, calling at Aden should sufficient inducement offer. For Freight and further particulars apply to Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, H. H. the Nizam's Ship Agency.

15th Feb. 1862.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-ship MALTA, (1,900 Tons, and 500 H. P.), Captain J. G. Gribble, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on THURSDAY the 27th February, at 5 P. M., carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Tuesday, the 25th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

THOMAS BLACK,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 19th February 1862.

N. B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office under any circumstances after 1 P. M. on Tuesday the 25th instant.

Steam Communication to Point de Galle, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-ship COLUMBIAN, (2,300 Tons, and 520 H. P.) Captain N. I. Skottowe, will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 1st March at 9 A. M., from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day, Wednesday, the 26th instant. No backerage will be allowed on any chests of Opium not in the ship on that date.

THOMAS BLACK,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 19th February 1862.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company Limited will despatch the S. S. "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 599 Tons, and 160 Horse Power, to Kurrachee, with Mails and Passengers 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

For Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
W. NICOL & Co.
Agents C. and B. S. N. Co. Limited.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE Bombay Steam Navigation Company will despatch the Steamer TILLY, for Kurrachee, on the 8th March at 5 o'clock P. M.

For Passage, Freight, and further particulars, apply &c. as above.

22nd February 1862.

FOR MALABAR COAST.

FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN AND BACK.—The Bombay Steam Navigation Company propose despatching the Steamer PIONEER, Captain Marion, to Cochin, touching at the usual intermediate Ports, on the following dates, viz.:—

On Tuesday the 25th February.
,, Saturday the 22nd March.
,, ,, the 19th April.
,, ,, the 10th May.

No freight received on the day of sailing.

Apply to the Manager of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company at the Company's Office, No. 20, Medow Street, Fort.

L. C. D. MENEZES,
Manager of the B. S. N. Co.

21st February 1862.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast-sailing Steamer PHLOX, Puddicombe, Master, will start for the above Port, TOMORROW, TUESDAY the 25th instant.

For freight or passage, apply at the Steamer's Office in Bazar Gate Street.

Bombay, 24th February 1862.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and well-known steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, R. Taunton, Commander, will start for the above Port THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 24th Feb., at 4 P. M. positively.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Steamer's Office, next to Bazar Gate.

Bombay, 22nd February 1862.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per ship *Anna Dorothea*, from Liverpool, are requested to send boats to receive their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at their risk and expense.

COUPLAND & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *Yaratilda*, Captain Bowness, from London, are requested to send off Boats to receive their Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned.

JOHN TANNER & Co.
Agents for the Ship *Yaratilda.*

Bombay, 17th Feb. 1862.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS per ship *Owen Glendower*, J. Robinson, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats at once to the Ship, and take delivery of their respective goods as they come to hand otherwise they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned; and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any packages after they have left the Ship's deck.

DADABHOY HORMUSJEE CAMA & Co.

Bombay, 3rd February, 1862.

ON SALE.

THE INCOME TAX ACT, No. XXXII. of 1860, in neat Pamphlet form. Price, As. 12 per Copy. Bombay Gazette Office.

Memorial to His Late Royal Highness The Prince Consort.

SUBSCRIPTIONS, IN BOMBAY, for the above Fund will be received by the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are hereby invited for the purchase of 374 TEAK TALDOMS of very superior quality, the property of the Cochin Government, and lying in the Timber Depôt at Ponany.

2. Tenders will be received till TUESDAY the 18th of March and will be opened on the following day in the Huzoor Cutcherry in the presence of such of the parties interested as may be in attendance.

3. The Tenders should specify in words at length a rate per hundred Double Tusdas twelve of which are equal to a Candy.

4. The Candy is equivalent in Malabar measurement to one Cubic Kole, a Kole being equal to 28¼ English Inches.

5. 7½ per cent. will be allowed for defects.

6. The Government reserves to itself the right of rejecting any or all of the Tenders that may be received without assigning a reason for so doing.

7. Tenders to be addressed to the Dewan of His Highness the Rajah of Cochin and to be superscribed "Tender for Teak Taldoms."

8. Any further information may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

J. S. VERNEDE,
Commercial Agent, to the Cochin Government.

Coml. Office, Ernaculum in Cochin,
13th February 1862.

The Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

SECOND CALL OF RUPEES 1,000 PER SHARE ON SECOND ISSUE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Shareholders of the Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, are required to pay a Second Call of Rupees 1,000 per Share within 21 days from the date hereof, in the Commercial Bank of India, where the usual receipts will be granted.—Bombay, 17th day of February 1862.

THE BOMBAY THEATRE GRANT ROAD.

Under the immediate patronage of Commodore George Greville Wellesley, C. B. R. N., and Mrs. Wellesley.

MR. F. BURY begs to inform his Friends and the Public, that under the auspices of Commodore and Mrs. Wellesley; who have again kindly awarded him their patronage, he will re-appear on WEDNESDAY the 26th February 1862, in the Comedy of "A COZY COUPLE," and the screaming farce of "A NIGHT AT NOTTING HILL."

The Manager ventures to hope that his Friends will accord him that aid so liberally bestowed in former years when lessee of this Theatre. He further begs to remind them, that his utmost endeavours have been exerted to meet their wishes in making the establishment respectable; and sincerely trusts they will not be deaf to his appeal, now that he has succeeded in overcoming the difficulty.

Dress Circle	Rs. 5	Stalls	Rs. 3
Upper Tier	,, 2	Pit	,, 1

Performance to Commence to 9 o'clock precisely and to terminate at Eleven.

McCOLLUM'S CIRCUS, ON THE ESPLANADE.

THIS EVENING, MONDAY, 23rd Feb. at half-past 8 o'clock, will take place a Grand and Varied Representation of Equestrian and Accrobatic Exercises for the first time Extraordinary Pyramids on the *Magic Ladders*.

Prices of Admission.

Reserved Seats in Boxes	Rupees 4
Unreserved Seats	,, 3
Amphitheatre	,, 2
Gallery	,, 1

Children under 10 years of age, half price to all places except the Gallery.

Tickets and places may be secured at the Box Office, Circus, every day from 11 till 3.

Tickets are only valid for the day on which they are issued.

Carriages to be ordered at half-past 10.

No smoking allowed in the building.

RED BOOT.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's Boot and Shoe Mart, Hummum Street, Bombay and Poona.

R. PARTRIDGE.

FOR SALE.

A STRONGLY BUILT PALANQUIN SHIGRAM adapted for one or two horses, in good condition, lately cost upwards of Rs. 400: now offered at 300. Apply to "A. B." care of the Office of this Paper.

FOR SALE.

HERNOZANT'S PALE BRANDY, 1st quality; Tod Heatley & Co.'s Black Seal Sherry; best Holland's Gin in 15 Flask Cases.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

FOR SALE.

BURTON BREWERY COMPANY'S BEER in Quarts and Pints, just landed ex "*Redan*," in good order and condition. Apply to

ROBINSON & Co.

CHERRY BRANDY AND CORDIAL.

IN Cases of 2 dozen Pints each. For sale, at Rupees 18 per Case. Apply at the Godowns of Edward Bates & Co.

BURDON'S WINE.

A CONSIGNMENT of the above favourite PALE SHERRY WINE in cask, for sale at the Godowns of the undersigned.

MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co.
Sole Agents.

FOR SALE.

RUINART, PERE & FIL'S CHAMPAGNE in Quarts, at Rs. 30 per dozen.
CARBONELL'S SHERRY and PORT.
BUCK, FENWICK & Co.'s SHERRY and PORT.
BARTON & GUESTLER'S LENVILLE and BEYCHEVELLE CLARET.
MILNER & SON'S PATENT FIRE RESISTING SAFES.

Apply to Cursetjee Nowrojee, at the Godowns of Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.

Bombay, 6th May 1861.

WINES.

TO be had, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, at really moderate prices for their approved qualities. Brandies, Burgundy, Wines, Clarets, Sauterne, Champagne, Sherry and Port, Liqueurs, Raspberry Cordial, Cherry Cordial, Whiskey, Bitters, Truffles and Preserves.

Allsopp's Beer in quarts and pints, in excellent condition.

The whole of the above are of late arrival.

ALBERT VINAY.

5 Forbes Street.

ALLSOPP'S BEER.

BOTTLED by Messrs. F. Friend & Co., just received by their Agents, in good condition, in Quarts and Pints. Price Rs. 5 and Rs. 3¼ per dozen.

Also a quantity of country bottled at Rs. 5 per dozen for Quarts and Rs. 3¼ per dozen for Pints.

CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.

Bombay, Nov. 26th, 1861.

FOR SALE.

BASS & Co.'s BEER BOTTLED by J. J. Stone and Co. in Quarts. Apply to

LYON BROTHERS & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, & BEER, PRICE LIST.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., confidently recommend a new Batch of Sherries and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.

SHERRIES—	
Black Seal ....Amontillado.........per dozen	Rs. 28
Bronze do. White do. } .....Good Dinner Wines...	,, 24
Brown do. Yellow do. }	,, 22
MADERIA, very old	,, 42
PORT—	
Black Seal—Matured Fruity ...... Quarts	,, 28
Do. Do. Pints	,, 15
Red Seal ...... Quarts	,, 24
Do. Do. Pints	,, 13
CLARET—	
Chateux Margaux	,, 34
Leoville	,, 28
St. Julien	,, 22
Medoc	,, 16
CHAMPAGNE—	
Superior quality...A. DePaul......Quarts	,, 40
Do. ...A. DePaul......Pints	,, 21
Do. ...J. C. Morizet......Quarts	,, 36
Do. ...do. ......Pints	,, 19
HOCK—	
Sparkling and Still { Demhar & Jordan Coblentz Rhine... } per dozen	Rs. 38
MOSELLE do. do.	
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE	,, 21
TREACHER & Co. do.	,, 18
CURACOA	,, 42
MARASCHINO	,, 40
SHERRY BRANDY	,, 30
SPIRITS—	
Brandies Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36	
do. ...Julies Robins (30 years old)	,, 50
Rum ....Fine old Jamaica	,, 20
Gin—Old Tom.......Booth, London	
Do. ....Hollands in cases	
WHISKEY ....Glenlivat, Crabbie ...	,, 21

BEERS AND STOUT.

Allopp's and Bass' Ale and Beer, English and Country bottled, just to hand in excellent condition.

GUINNESS, Dublin. BARCLAY and PERKINS, London, and TENNENTS' Stout and Porter, Pints and Quarts.

TREACHER & Co.
Bombay, Poona, Kamptee, Kurrachee, and Kotree.

WILL SHORTLY BE PUBLISHED.

THE SIND DIRECTORY FOR 1862.—A period of five years having elapsed since the publication of the First Directory for the Province of Sind, during which time various important administrative, commercial and social changes have taken place; the Compiler has been encouraged, with the kind assistance of the governing authorities and other Gentlemen interested in the welfare of the Province, to attempt a similar publication for the year 1862.

The Directory will consist of about 300 Demy 8vo pages, and will embrace every information connected with the Revenue, Finance, Commerce, Agriculture in the Province, and various other matters of general reference, forming a complete Guide-book to Residents as well as to strangers.

A Geographical and Topographical description of the Province, compiled from the most authentic sources, will form a prominent feature in the Directory.

The Satisticle Tables, &c. are all compiled from Official Records.

The work will be accompanied with a neatly executed Map, showing the Division of the province, Principal Canals, Roads, Staging Bungalows, Railway Line, &c.—A plan of Kurrachee, showing the Civil and Military limits, and the Harbour Improvements now in progress;—also, a new Code of Signals made between Munora Point and the Camp at Kurrachee.

Through the kindness of the Lieut. Governor of the Punjaub, the compiler is enabled to give a Geographical and Topographical description of the Punjaub, as also a synopsis from the administrative Report for 1860-61.

Price—Rupees 5.

Names of Subscribers will be registered on application to Mr. G. Bease, at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, Bombay, or to Messrs. Merwanjee, Pruce & Co., Kurrachee.

Advertisers will find the Sind Directory a useful medium for their Advertisements.

Terms.

Whole Page	Rs. 10
Half do., and under	,, 6

A CARD.

IT will be considered a favor if all Gentlemen to whom our Bills for Newspapers and Periodicals for the present year are now being presented, will pay them at once instead of putting it off till "next month." We beg to return sincere thanks to those of our Constituents who have already settled their accounts,—and hope those who have not will take the earliest opportunity of doing so.

28, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

TO MEDICAL MEN.

ANY MEDICAL MEN desirous of going Home next month round the Cape, may meet with a passage on favorable terms by applying to

LAWRENCE & Co.

BAND MASTER.

WANTED a situation as BAND MASTER by Mr. F. M. Wotzel, of the late 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, letters to be addressed to the care of Mr. Semler, Middle Colaba, Bombay.

WANTED.

A RESPECTABLE MESSMAN for the Mess of H. M.'s 38rd Regiment. Security required Rupees 2,000, satisfactory testimonials and references also required. For Terms, apply to the President, Mess Committee, Colaba.

WANTED.

AN EUROPEAN offers his services as a servant to gentlemen proceeding to Europe. Apply to "A. Z." at the *Gazette* Office.

TEAK TIMBER FOR SALE.

A FEW LOGS, of large and small girth, with close grain and well seasoned, recently imported from Sudasewgur. Apply to

No. 2, Bell Lane. C. B. KNIPE.

FOR SALE.

A FINE-TONED COTTAGE PIANO FORTE by Schroeder of Hamburg. It has all the additional Keys and is well fastened. The owner is parting with it on account of his leaving Bombay. Apply to

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

6th February 1862.

COFFEE WORKS—MANGALORE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having erected perfect Machinery for the full preparation of Coffee, are prepared to undertake the peeling, sizing, garbling and shipping of any crops entrusted to their care.

Will also undertake the purchase of Coast produce.

R. DAWSON & Co.

Mangalore, 1st Jan. 1862.

FOR SALE.

A DOG CART, fitted with moveable Buggy Hood, and Umbrella Pole, with or without Horse and Harness, Apply to "J. S.," Office of this Paper.

FOR SALE.

HORSE AND PHAETON for sale. Price Rs. 550, to be seen at the house of the Rev. J. Aitken, Bellasis Road.

JUST RECEIVED.

PER OVERLAND MAIL STEAMER.—Cheddar Cheeses; Berkley Cheeses; Stilton Cheeses; Prime York Hams in Canvas; Apricot Jam.

N. B.—Cheese and Ham always in Cut, and the freshest in Bombay.

Apply to McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.
No. 1, Church Gate.

VEHAR WATER SUPPLY.

TINNED LEAD OR COMPOSITION PIPES.—Service Pipes laid down by experienced Plumbers at the following rates, which include two of Lambert's Best Brass Cocks, Stop Cock Box, Fee and Labour.

For lengths of 50 to 100 feet—	
½ inch, per foot	As. 14
⅝ ,, ,,	Rs. 1 0 as.
¾ ,, ,,	,, 1 2 ,,
1 ,, ,,	,, 1 6 ,,
For lengths of over 100 feet—	
½ inch, per foot	As. 12
⅝ ,, ,,	,, 14
¾ ,, ,,	Rs. 1 0 as.
1 ,, ,,	,, 1 4 ,,

Specimens of the Pipe and Cocks may be seen at the Office of this paper.

Apply to G. BURSTALL & Co.

Chinchpoogly.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

Further supplies of the following lately received.

	Rs.	As.
ELPHINSTONE'S HISTORY OF INDIA	11	4
ADVENTURES IN EQUATORIAL AFRICA DU CHAILU	16	0
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Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A SEMI GRAND Piano Forte, by Collard & Collard. Price Rs. 220, to effect speedy Sale.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

COHEN & CO.

LATE of Firm Davis and Cohen, Terms Cash. Have on Commission Sale Grey and Spotted Shi-tings, Stilson Cheese, Champagne, Vine Tints, Silver Geneva, Watches and Chains.

Also,

An Excellent Grey Saddle Horse, A Brougham and horse, &c. &c.

N. B.—Godown closed on Saturdays.

29, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

WE beg to give notice, that we have established a Commercial House at Bombay, under the same designation as our Firm here, the entire management of which we have intrusted to Messrs. Pandia Theodore Ralli and Ambrose Theodore Ralli. These Gentlemen will jointly hold our procuration; to be exercised, however, by the survivor in case of the death or absence of either.

London, 15th Nov. 1861. RALLI BROTHERS.

Offices, 4 Hornby Row.

MATHERAN.

TO LET for a fortnight—a FURNISHED BUNGALOW, situated near the Bazaar. Apply to "M. W.," care of the Office of this Paper.

MESSRS. N. SORABJEE & Co.

House, Commission and General Agents, and Registrars of Domestic Servants, &c. No. 2, Bell Lane.

TO LET.—At Matheran, several commodious and well furnished Bungalows for the coming hot season. Also for sale Wine, Beer, Brandy, &c. of best qualities, and at moderate prices. Orders from Outstations to be accompanied by remittances. Apply to Messrs. N. Sorabjee & Co.

TO LET.

AN AIRY and COMMODIOUS House, No. 115, situated in Small Colaba, opposite to Messrs. Remington & Co.'s Cotton Screw.

Apply to Manockjee Nowrojee, Cabinet Maker, Medow Street.

TO LET.

A SMALL HOUSE in Forbes Street. Two rooms, Cook room and Godown. Apply to

ROSSELET & Co., Watchmakers.

Medow Street.

TO LET.

THE Premises at No. 16, Forbes Street, now in the occupation of Messrs. Herbert & Co. Apply to S. Tyabjee, & Co.

9, Rampart Row.

TO LET.

FOR THE NEXT SEASON—"THE BRIARS" on the Mahableshwur Hills, furnished. For particulars, apply to Messrs. *Treacher & Co.*, Bombay and Poona.

TO LET.

THE FIRST STORY of Mr. De Souza's Press, Kalbadavie Road, suitable for a Shop or Office, just vacated by Messrs. Atmaram Sajoon and Co. Booksellers and Commission Agents—Rent Rs. 40.

Also the Upper Story of an airy and commodious House in Matharpacady, having a separate entrance, well adapted for a family residence, the lower part occupied by a respectable family—Rent Rs. 25.

Apply to L. M. de Souza, Printer and Publisher, Bombay, either at his Office in Kalbadavie, or at his house, Matharpacady.

P. GRANT AND SON.

ARMY AND HUNTING SADDLERS, HARNESS MAKERS, &c. No. 1. Medow Street, Fort, Bombay. (Late W. Tapp's Saddlery Establishment) and East Street, Poona.

MRS. HERN,

MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER, No. 3, Medow Street, Fort.

General Mess on the Strangers' Ground, Esplanade Tent, No. 25.

THE above Establishment will commence business from 19th November 1861. Gentlemen will be accommodated from that day.

SHAIK DAWOOD EBRAM,
General Messman.

19th November 1861.

THE LONDON HOUSE.

THORNHILL BROTHERS & Co. respectfully acquaint their Friends and the Public, that in consequence of the great depression in trade existing among the London and Geneva manufacturers, they have purchased for Cash a splendid lot of Gold and Silver Watches, Jewellery, &c., which they will sell at such prices as will ensure most decided savings to purchasers.

They consist of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe.
Gold and Silver Watches by Thornhill Brothers.
Gold and Silver Watches by Jones.
Gold and Silver Watches by Allen.
Gold and Silver Watches by Bennett.
Gold and Silver Watches by Benoit.
Doctor's Independant Seconds and Race Watches.
Ladies' Gold Watches by English and Geneva makers.
Gold Watches from Rs. 70 to Rs. 350 each.
Silver Watches from Rs. 20 to Rs. 170 do.
Children's Sterling Silver Presentation Mugs.
Children's Sterling Silver Knife, Fork, and Spoon in Morocco cases.
Sterling Silver Snuff Boxes Gold gilt inside.
Sterling Silver Enamelled Snuff Boxes Gold gilt inside.
Coral Charms mounted in Gold, Rupees 4 per set of Ten.
Best Plated Tea Services on Nickle Silver.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's best description of London made Courier Bags from Rs. 10 to 15.
Aluminium and Jet Jewellery in great variety.
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Imitation Brussels Lace Collar and Sleeves.
Embroidered Muslin Collar and Sleeves.
White Muslin embroidered in Black Collar and Sleeves.
White and Black Net Collars and Sleeves.
White and Black Crêpe Collars and Sleeves.
Plain White Hemmed Muslin Collars and Sleeves.

FLOWERS, FEATHERS, &c.

Garnitures for Ball Dresses.
Wreaths of Colored Flowers, with Steel and Gold.
Bridal Wreaths in great variety.
Wreaths for Mourning in Black, White, and Steel.
Flowers of every description.
Invisible Hair Nets, Black and Brown.
Hair Nets in Chinelle Braid, Floss, Beads, &c.
Rich Quilted Trimmings in all colors.
Fancy Chinelle Rosettes and Graduated Buttons for Dresses.

LADIES' DRESS PRESERVES.

Ladies Belt Clasps in Aluminium, Gold and Jet.

HEAD DRESSES, &c.

Head Dresses, in Steel, Gold, Coral, Velvet, &c.
Gold Flowers, Ornaments and Cords.
Gold Pins and Gold Combs, for the Hair.
Fancy Gold, and Aluminium Back Combs.
Pearl, and Gold Coronets.
Real Valenciennes, and Maltese Lace Pocket Handkerchiefs.
Imitation Lace Pocket Handkerchiefs.
Infants Cloaks, and Hoods, very rich.
Rich Fancy Fans, Spangled in Gold Steel and Silver.
Ladies French Stays.

STEEL HOOPS AND PETTICOATS, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Fancy Feathers, Rosettes, Birds, &c.
Rich Ostrich and Fancy Feathers with Velvet to match, in all Colors for Hats, &c.
Rich Velvet Fancy and Plain Ribbon.
Black and White and Colored Spotted Falls.
Black and White real Maltese Lace Lappets.
Embroidered French Cambric Pocket Handkerchiefs.
Ladies White Kid Gloves.
Aluminium, Gilt and Pearl Arrows for Head Dresses.

FOR WEDDINGS.

White Glacé and Figured Silk Dresses.
White Lace, Embroidered and plain Tulle Dresses.
White Embroidered Tarlatan Dresses.
Bonnets, Mantles, Lace Pocket Handkerchiefs.
Square, Tulle, and Lace Bridal Veils.
Bridal Wreaths and Bouquettes.
White Kid Gloves, Fans, &c. &c. &c.

FOR MOURNING.

Black Mohair and Paramatta Dresses.
Black Barège and Muslin Dresses.
Rick Black Glacé Silks.
Half Mourning Silks and Muslins.
Black Burnouses.
Bonnets.
Flowers in Crêpe, steel and Jet.
Crêpe Collars and Sleeves.
Black Silk Stockings.
Black Kid Gloves.
Jet Brooches, Bracelets, and Jet Clasps for Waist Bands.

Hours of business from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Orders from Out-stations must be accompanied by either a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay, or no notice will be taken of them.

No. 7, Byculla Road, Bombay.

Commercial Gazette.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Monday, 24th February 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place	Terms.	Rates.
London (Credits)	6 months' sight	2s. 0 15/16d. to 2s. 1d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1d. to 2s. 1⅛d.
Do. Bank Rates	Do. do.	2s. 0¾d.
Calcutta	Sight	99½.
Madras	30 days' sight	99½.
China	60 do. do.	Rs. 213 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
	Rs.		
Bombay Bank	1,000	5 p. cent.	75 Prm. ex Div.
Madras Bank	1,000	2½ do.	30
Agra Bank	500	7 do.	71 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	7 do.	103 Buyer.
Commercial Bank	500	4½ do.	16¼
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	33¾
Central Bank of W. India	150	2½ do.	1 per cent. dis.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, Consolidated Shares	218.3.0	2½ do.	Rs. 25 p. sh. Dis.
Do. New Shares	87.4.4	2½ do.	Rs. 13 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway	1,000	2½ do.	Noml. [sh. Div.
Hydraulic Press Company	4,000	350 p. sh.	Rs. 250 Dis. p.
Apollo Press Company	11,000	1,650 p. sh.	Rs. 20,000 do.
Colaba Press Company	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 5,500 do.
Colaba Land Company	10,000	100 p. sh.	Rs. 11,500 do.
Elphinstone Land Company	5,100	200 p. sh.	Rs. 4,500 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company	500	32 do.	Rs. 350 dis.
Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 do.	Rs. 500 p. sh.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company	2,500	[p. Ann. 450 p. sh.	[Prem. nom. Rs. 740 Div.
Do. New Shares	625	......	Rs. 140 Prem.
Do. New Shares	200	......	Rs. 120 p. sh.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	......	Nominal.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company	500	......	Rs. 300 Dis.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company	400	......	Rs. 300 do.
Manockjee Pitti's Spinning and Weaving Co.	550	......	Rs. 105 do.
Throstle Mill Company	4,000	......	300 Dis.
Bombay United Spinning Company	4,500	......	Nominal.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	Nominal.
" Loan 1835-36	88¼
" Loan 1842-43	88¼
" Loan 1854-55	88¼
New Five Per Cent. Loan	100¾
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan	107

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-4	
Bank of England Notes	Nominal:	
Spanish Dollars	Rs. 230	Nominal
Carolus	" 250	do.
Mexican Dollars	" 227	do.
German Crowns	" 213½	do.
Five Franc Pieces	" 204	
Bar Silver	" 106	
Gold Leaf	" 16-8	

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£3 0s. 0d.	£3 2s. 6d.
" (Seeds)	£2 7s. 6d.	£2 10s. 0d.
To London (Cotton)	£2 17s. 6d.	£3 0s. 6d.
" (Seeds)	£2 12s. 6d.	£2 15s. 0d.
To China	no offers.	
To Clyde	no offers.	

Business throughout the week has been very dull, and not subject to many variations. Cotton and seeds are scarce, and rates have tended downwards. For Liverpool the *Sebastopol*, 938 tons, has accepted ready cotton at £3; and for shipment before the Holee Holidays by the *Beechworth* 1,266 towns, £3 5s. has been paid, but for April loading the *Adriatic*, 843 tons, *Algiers*, 1,091 tons, and *Culloden*, 918 tons, have been placed at £3 10s. and £3 12s. 6d., and to arrive in May the *Venus*, 1,120 tons, has made certain of the former rate. For London the *Caroline Agnes*, *Agricola*, and *Gibson Craig* are fullships, and the *Cleadon* 858 tons, *Ramillies*, 740 tons, have engaged small lots of seeds at £2 10s, and the new clipper ship *Star of India*, 1,045 tons, same cargo at £2 13s. 6d. The *Vittoria*, 848 tons, has been taken up for about 180 troops; the *Robroy*, 823 tons, chartered at Kurrachee, at £3 10s., has been circulated as laid on the berth. Rates have been generally dull to this port, and none but going ships have met with any attention, the *Seafield*, a fine ship, having obtained the preference for ready cargo. China.—We are without enquiries.

Freights have been a good deal unsettled during the past week by large arrivals, but as nearly all the ships about due have now arrived, a large falling off in the available tonnage will gradually take place. Our market is always very dull previous to the immediate arrival of new cotton, but after the Hoolee Holidays the new staple will be freely arriving, and no doubt shippers with the present high prices rulling at home, will eagerly push forward their purchases, and the market always buoyant about that time will probably improve upon the increased demand for tonnage expected at the conclusion of these Holidays. On quotations for ready shipment are—

Liverpool, Cotton	£3 firm.
Seeds	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s.
London, Cotton	£3 nominal.
Seeds	£2 10s. to £2 12s 6d.
China	No enquiry.

—*Saturday Review, Feb.* 22.

PRICES CURRENT (FEBRUARY 22nd, 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba:			Per candy.
New Broach, ready	209 to 210		None.
Dhollera,		Rs.	168 to 174
Oomravuttee		"	165 to 170
Compta,		"	174 to 175
Dharwar Sawginned		"	236 to 238
New Barsee, and Nuggur		"	190 to 192
Khandeish		"	180 to 185
NEW COTTON to Arrive:			
Broach and Surat	(April and May)	"	194 to 195
Dhollerah	(Do.)	"	179 to 180
Oomrawuttee	(March and April)	"	179 to 180
Varavole	(Do.)	"	169 to 170
Dharwar Sawginned	(May)	"	238 to 240
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1500 to 1505.			
SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish	at	Rs.	5-11 to 5-12 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat		"	6-8 to 6-10
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)		"	24 to 25 33 to 34

CHINA COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(From the Overland China Mail, Feb. 1.)

HONGKONG OPIUM QUOTATIONS.

	New Patna.	Old Patna.	New Benares.	Old Benares.	Malwa.
Jan. 15	$705-07½	...	$690-695	...	$690
" 16	705-07½	...	690-695	...	690
" 17	720	...	700	...	700
" 18	720	...	700	...	700
" 19	...	...	...	...	...
" 20	730-32½	...	710-715	...	700
" 21	735	...	715	...	700
" 22	735	...	715	...	700
" 23	732½-35	...	715	...	705-710
" 24	740	...	730	...	725
" 25	740	...	730	...	725
" 26	...	...	...	...	...
" 27	747½-50	...	730	...	710
" 28	747½	...	732½	...	710
" 29	747½	...	732½	...	710
" 30	747½	...	732½	...	710
" 31	740	...	730	...	715

QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong, 31st January, 1861.

Patna....740$.
Benares....780$.
Malwa....715$.
Turkey....640$ to 650$.
Cotton, Bombay....12$ to 15$50.
Cotton, Calcutta....12$ to 14$.
Cotton, Madras....12$ to 14$.
Rice, Bengal....2$25 Others, 1$80 to 2$10.
Camphor....30$.
Saltpeire.—9$ to 11$.
Copper Cash....16$ to 16$50.
Gold Leaf.—100 touch, 23$35 to 23$45.
Gold Bar.—98 touch, 22$90.
Sycee.—8½ per cent. premium.
Bar Silver.—9½ to 10 per cent. premium.

Exchange.

On London, 6 months' sight, 4s. 5½d.
Private Bills, 4s. 6d.
Bills with Documents, 4s. 6½d.
On Bombay, 3 days sight, Rs. 2 6½.
15 days sight, Rs. 217½.
On Calcutta, Rs. 218.
Sycee, of 100 touch, 9 per cent. premium.
Gold Leaf, 100 touch, 22.30 per tael.
Bar Silver, 10½ per cent. premium.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates viz:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
4 Do. at 2s. 0¼d. "
3 Do. at 2s. 0d. "
2 Do. at 1s. 11¾d. "
1 Do. at 1s. 11½d. "
On demand at 1s. 11½d. "

All drafts to be paid for, on delivery, at the Bank's Office.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 4 percent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, on proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. If the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Agent.

February 10th, 1862.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope

The Current rates of Exchange are:—
On London at 6 months' sight ... 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ... 2s. 0⅛d. do.
" 3 do. ... 2s. 0d. do.
" 2 do. ... 1s. 11¾d. do.
" 1 do. ... 1s. 11½d. do.
on demand
On Scotland do. } 1s. 11½d. do.
On Ireland do.
On Paris, at 3 days' sight ... 1s. 11½d. do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11½d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or a Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—
Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ... 2 per ct. per annum
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ... 3 " "
Do. do. 6 do. ... 4 " "
Do. do. 12 do. ... 5 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits ver Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ½ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—
If to be remitted through the Corporation... Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ... ¼ per cent.
Hours of business ... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay 3rd January 1862.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1833.
Incorporated June 1857, by Letters Patent under 7 and 8 Victoria, C. 112.
HEAD OFFICE ... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG AND EDINBURGH.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVE FUND, £100,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned establishments:—
THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF IRELAND (and Branches.)

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange:—
On London at 6 months' sight ... 2s. 0¼d.
" 4 months' sight ... 2s. 0⅛d.
" 3 months' sight ... 2s.
" 2 months' sight ... 1s. 11¾d.
" 1 month's sight ... 1s. 11½d.
" On demand
On Scotland } 1s. 11½d.
On Ireland
Circular Notes ... 1s. 11½d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current, Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 50,000 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, except by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee (Mr. R. E. W. Baker, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MACCULLOCH,
Manager.

Bombay, 13th January 1862.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE BOMBAY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand ... 2 per ct. per ann.
Fixed Deposits for 6 months ... 5 do. do.
Ditto do. 12 do. ... 6 do. do.
No Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities ... 8 per cent.
On other Securities ... 9 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight ... 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee
Ditto 3 ditto ... 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto 2 ditto ... 1s. 11½d. do.
Ditto 1 ditto ... 1s. 11½d. do.
Ditto on demand ... 1s. 11½d. do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent. commission.

Hours of business ... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays ... 10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS,
Manager.

Bombay, 18th January 1861.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.
On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 " " 4 " "
Do. 12 " " 5 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto 2s. 0¼d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 2s. 0d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 1s. 11½d. do.
Ditto Sight ditto 1s. 11½d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission.

Hours of business ... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Manager.

Bombay, 10th January 1862.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—
On London, at 6 months' sight ... 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ... 2s. 0¼d. "
" 3 do. ... 2s. 0d. "
" 2 do. ... 1s. 11¾d. "
" 1 do. ... 1s. 11½d. "
" On demand ... 1s. 11½d. "
On Scotland do. ... 1s. 11½d. "
On Ireland do. ... 1s. 11½d. "
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and in Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight } 1s. 11½d.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchase Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn ... 4 " "
Deposits for 3 months ... 4 " "
Do. do. 6 do. ... 5 " "
Do. do. 12 do. ... 6 " "
No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.
No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares, ¼ per cent.

HARRY JOHN,
Agent.

Bombay, 3rd January 1862.

Shipping Intelligence.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Feb. 22	Emeu (s)	Rennoldson	Hongkong 1 Feb.
	James Russell	Mury	Liverpool 8 Nov.
	British Lion	Laybold	Liverpool 25 Aug.
	Brunelle	Orkney	Liverpool 9 Nov.
23	Maid of the Seas	Stanwood	Kurrachee 18 Feb.
	Raphel	Sancham	Marseilles 5 Oct.

INTELLIGENCE.—Per ship *Brunelle*, from Liverpool.—Spoke the steamer *Lady Jacobyn*, from Calcutta to Canada with Troops in Lat. 9-11 S., Long. 82-12 E.

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
Feb. 22	Shah Jehan	White	Calcutta.
	Nasree	Nacoda	Juddah& Hoodooda.
	Dunsandle	Ginder	Mangalore & Tillicherry.
	Mindora	Flett	Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Emeu*, from Hongkong, &c.—*For Bombay.*—Mr. Khakeebhoy, and servant; Mr. Pestonjee, and servant; Shaik Jaffer; and Messrs Fairchild and Richards, Company's Service; and Mr. and Mrs. Anderson; and Mr. Jas. Dickson.

For Alexandria.—Mr. and Mrs. Jacob, and family; Mr. and Mrs. Mimkee; and Sir E. Barry.

For Malta.—Mr. Johnston.

For Marseilles.—Mr. and Mrs. Tillson; Messrs. D. D. Lewin; J. Ellis; and F. A. Routh; Mr. and Mrs. Plate, and family; Mr. and Mrs. Stock, and family; Mr. and Mrs. Van Leunven; Miss Jane Shirlick; Messrs. Loudon; Troup; Wallace; and Dr. Dick.

For Southampton.—Mr. and Mrs. Woods, and servant; Mr. and Mrs. Hughs, and family; Mr. and Mrs. Grant, infant and servant.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per ship *Mindora*, to Liverpool.—Mr. Premberton, and family; and Mr. Brown.

Commenced Loading.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last;
Ship *Rob Roy*, for London.
P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Malta*, for Aden and Suez.
P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Columbian*, for China, &c.
Ship *Coromandel*, for Tilicherry.
Ship *Kossuth*, for Jooda.
Brig *Dadloye*, for Jooda.
Brig *Rutnaghur Sagur*, for Cochin.

IMPORT MANIFEST.

From Sunderland.

War Spirit.—1,435 tons Coals.

From Liverpool.

Anna Dorothea.—200 barrels Bottled Beer, 500 boxes Tin Plates, 330 pigs Lead, 376 bundles Steel, 25 cases Stout, 21 packages Beads, 10 bales Linens, 3,928 cokes Spelter, 30 packages Copper, 20 bales Cotton Piece Goods, 1 basket Varnish, 25 bales Yarn, 10 cases Cottons, 1 case carriage, 1 case Harness, 18 bales Canvas, 3,053 packages Iron, 178 cases Glass, 1 case private effects, 1,949 packages Merchandise, 20 packages Samples, 52 boxes Clocks, 47 crates Earthenware, 140 crates Bottles, 3 cases Woollens, 1 case papers, 166 tons Coke, 7 packages Sundries.

From China.

Steamer *Emeu.*—53 boxes Silk Piece Goods, 44 boxes Gold, 135 boxes Treasures, 50 boxes Silk, 4 boxes Syce, 130 bags Copper Cash, 1,600 bags Sugar, 7 boxes Brass Leaves, 41 bundles Old Copper, 4 boxes Glass Beads, 502 boxes Tea, 4 boxes Preserves, 93 packages Empty Bottles, 5 packages Sundries.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, Saturday, 22nd February 1862.

For London.

Cleadon.—Loose Buffaloe Horns, 80 cwt., Jooma Natha.

Seafield.—Loose Buffaloe Horns, 60 cwt., Mohmud Natha, 61 bundles Silk, 4,265 lbs., B. and A. Hormusjee.

Minerva.—75 bales Coir Yarn, 194¾cwt., Vithuldass Goculdass.

Ramillies.—600 bags Linseed, 900 cwt., Kessoo Waga.

Agricola.—25 bales Cotton, 87½ cwt., W. Nicol and Co.

For Liverpool.

Rubin.—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy.

Tamerlane—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Dinshaw Manockjee 300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Framjee Dorabjee.

Feronia.—55 bales Cotton, 192½ cwt., Cooverjee Mowjee; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., S. Burstall and Co.

Thornhill.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Rustomjee Jamsetjee; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Cursetjee Furdoonjee.

Gertrude.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy.

Queen of the Sea.—40 bales Cotton, 120 cwt., Gangjee Courjee; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Cursondass Madhowdass; 125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Courjee Preamjee; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., J. T. Williams; 300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Leggatt and Co.

Mornington.—50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Lalldass Chubeeladass; 53 bales Wool, 159 cwt., Runchordass Canjee.

Bosphorus.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Rustomjee Ruttonjee.

Peter Maxwell.—20 bales Wool, 60 cwt., Permanund Moolchund; 300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Mowjee Khimjee; 22 bales Wool, 66 cwt., Canjee Jeatha; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Nenay Damjee.

Crescent City.—110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Govinda Hurry; 100 bales Wool, 300 cwt., Hirjee Bhimsy and Co.

Porino.—6 bales Cotton, 12 cwt., Peel Cassels and Co.

Sebastapol.—600 bags Linseed, 900 cwt., Gourdhundass Dewjee.

Early Dawn.—30 bales Wool, 90 cwt., Nuvulmull Sungany.

Natolia.—12 bales Cotton, 42 cwt., Bhanjee Morarjee and Co.

Madge Wildfire.—300 bags Linseed, 450 cwt., Kessoo Waga.

Clara Wheeler.—bundles Myrabolum, 126¼ cwt., Lawrence and Co.

Jamsetjee Cursetjee.—600 bags Linseed, 900 cwt., Nattaram Poonjaram.

For Aden.

Steamer *Malta.*—1 bale Silk Piece Goods, Abdoolally Mohund Jaffer; 1 package Sundries, Abdool Hosen Goolam Hosen.

For Hongkong.

Rattlesnake.—15 carboy Shiraz Wine, 26 gallons, Bomunjee Khodadad Erany; 27 cases Olibanum, 60 cwt. 3 qrs. 18 lbs., Rahimbhoy Razpall.

For Singapore.

Rattlesnake.—1 case Country Compass, 5 corges, Mallum Ahmud Cassum and Co.

For Calcutta.

Steamer *Columbian.*—1 case Country Silk Handkerchiefs, 30 corges Mallum Ahmud Cassum and Co.; 1 chest China Silk Piece Goods, 211 pieces, Visram Hirjee; 1 box Wearing Apparels, W. Chitty.

Shah Jan.—83 packages Almonds, 105 cwt., Mirza Mahomed Sherajee; 8 cases and 1 bundle Sundries Hajee Mirza Shufee.

Naval and Military Gazette.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

21st February.—Surgeon R. Nicholson, 2nd Grenadier Regt. N. I., on leave, from Ahmedabad.

22nd Do.—Colonel Pelly, Staff Corps, on duty, from Kolapore.

Do.—Major R. H. Keatinge, Staff Corps, on duty, from Nimar.

DEPARTURES.

21st February.—Lieut. Campbell, Engineers, from leave, to Poona.

Do.—Captain Nutt, 1st Royal, from leave, to Secunderabad.

22nd Do.—Assistant Surgeon J. Bain, M.D., 6th Regt. N. I., to join, to Dhoolia.

Do.—Lieut. Waller, 25th Regt. N. L. I., to rejoin, to Poona.

Do.—Lieut. G. B. Simpson, 25th Regt. N. L. I., to rejoin, to Poona.

Do.—Ensign W. E. Simpson, 25th Regt. N. L. I., to rejoin, to Poona.

Do.—Colonel Raines, 95th Regt., to rejoin, to Poona.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C.B.

Bombay, Saturday, 22nd February 1862.

1. Thursday will be the holiday for the ensuing week.
2. The Committee of Survey for the ensuing week will be composed as follows, the Senior Officer to preside:—

The Quarter Masters 33rd Regt., 18th and 21st Regt. N. I.

Bombay, Sunday, 23rd February 1862.

The 33rd Regiment, the Officer for the Castle Guard tomorrow.
The 18th Regt. N. I., the Adjutant for the day.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjut. Genl.'s Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 21st Feb. 1862.

Assistant Surgeon W. H. Brice, Her Majesty's 28th Regiment of Foot, is appointed to the medical charge of the Poorundhur Sanatarium, vice Shepherd.

Erratum.—In G. O. C. No. 124 dated the 30th ultimo, transferring Lieut. Colonel (Brevet Colonel) W. Lang, *for* 18th Regt. N. I., *read* 1st Grenadier Regt. N. I.

Sporting Gazette.

MYSORE RACE MEETING 1862.

FIFTH DAY, TUESDAY, 2ND JULY 1862.

The following is substituted in lieu of the Terms advertised in the prospectus.

FIRST RACE.—"*The Mysore Rajah's Cup,*" Value Rs. 3000, presented by H. M. the Rajah. Entrance 30 G. M. P. P. For all Maiden Arabs. 8 st. 7 lbs. Winners once 5 lbs, oftener 7 lbs. extra. Horses that have never started before the day of naming allowed 3 lbs. 2 miles Heats. To close on the 1st March, and name the day before the Race.

Bangalore, 17th February, 1862.

Letters to the Editor.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

SIR,—Somehow or other the Commercial Bank of India often forms the subject of public discussion. I remember reading last year a number of letters to the editors of the local papers. This year it does not promise to fare better. In August 1861 the sum of about a lac and a half of Rupees was carried to the account of undivided profits, after paying a dividend at the rate of nine per cent per annum. The Dividends which were declared on the preceding two occasions, were only eight per cent; and it was not anticipated that a higher rate would be given. Fortunately for the shareholders, however, through good and judicious management, the fears were dissipated and a dividend at nine per cent was declared; and hopes for a similar rate were entertained for the future. A rumour for the last four or five days has been prevailing in the town that the forthcoming dividend for the half year ending on 31st December 1861, would not be so high as even seven or eight per cent. Soon after the weekly meeting of the Directors on Wednesday last, when the rate of interest in the market was upwards of seven per cent, it came down to six and a half, and today it is six and a quarter. The question then arises, what was the cause that affected the market? According to a provision in the deed of settlement, when there is any deficiency in the profits of any year, a portion of the fund reserved to the account of undivided profits, may be applied to the purpose of increasing the dividend. The lac and a half so kept back in August last will alone give a dividend at the rate of six per cent per annum. This together with the profits of the six months ending on 31st December last, ought, I believe, to yield a respectable, if not handsome, dividend; and it is to be hoped for the benefit of the shareholders, that the rumour above alluded to may turn out false.

A SHAREHOLDER.

Bombay, 22nd Feb. 1862.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the names and address of the sender.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE—

At St. Andrew's Church, on Saturday the 22nd February, by the Revd. Mr. Middleton, Charles Rosselet, of Geneva, to Constantia, daughter of Jeremiah Lodge, of the Ice House.

DEATH—

At the Traveller's Bungalow, Deon near Sattara, on the 13th February, after a few hours illness, Charles Hely Hutchinson, 2nd surviving child of Captain and Mrs. T. Tristram Piers, aged 5 months and 27 days.

CHINA.

BIRTHS—

At Hongkong, on the 12th January, the wife of H. G. Thomsett, Harbour Master of Hongkong, of a son.

At Fuhchau, on the 11th January, the wife of M. A. Macleod, of a daughter.

At Shanghae, on the 17th January, the wife of Thomas Vincent, Master of the Receiving Ship *Emily Jane*, Woosung, of a son.

At Hongkong, on the 23rd January, the wife of R. McMurdo, of a daughter.

At the Central Police Station, Hongkong, on the 26th January, the wife of Superintendent Jarman, of a son.

MARRIAGES—

At Shanghae, on the 22nd December, 1861, by the Rev. John Hobson, M.A., Richard Gibbon, Master of the steamer *Antelope*, to Emma Jane Piggott.

At St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, on the 28th January, by the Rev. George Wylde, Chaplain to the Forces, George Reinhold Lammert, to Jane Hilder.

At St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, on the 30th January, by the Rev. George Wylde, Chaplain to the Forces, Henry Arnould, to Emily Marsden, daughter of W. G. Barnes, of Shirley, Hants.

DEATHS—

On the 25th November, 1861, at Sea, in Lat. 22.21 S. Long. 105.40 E., Sarah, wife of —. Heffernan, Master of the British Ship *Queensberry*.

At Hongkong, on board H.M.S. *Melville*, John Hanmeb, Lieut. R.N., and Admiralty Agent.

At Suez, on the 21st September, Charles James Fox, Master Mariner, for many years in the employ of Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co., of China.

At Shanghae, on the 12th January, James W. Brimelow, formerly of Hongkong.

On the 17th January, at the Shanghae Hospital, Hugh Roberts, Compositor, of Hanley, Staffordshire, Potteries, England.

At Macao, on the 23rd January, Mrs. Maria dos Anjos Vieira Rebeiro.

At the Bombay Tavern, Queen's Road, West, Hongkong, on the 23d January, an Indian named Michael Adonies.

At Kowloong, on the 25th January, David Connell, Private, 99th Regiment, aged 28 years.

At Hongkong, on the 27th January, Agostinho do Rozario, aged 28 years.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer "MALTA," will be closed on THURSDAY, the 27th February, at 4 o'clock P. M. An After Packet will be kept open on payment of the usual Fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 5 o'clock P. M. No Registered Letters will be received for the After Packet.

POSTAGE.

	Viâ Marseilles.	*Viâ Southampton,*
Weight under ½ ounce	Rs. 0 6 0	......
" ½ "	" 0 8 0	Rs. 0 4 0
" ¾ "	" 0 14 0	......
" 1 "	" 1 0 0	" 0 8 0
" 2 "	" 2 0 0	" 1 0 0

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for CEYLON, PENANG, SINGAPORE and HONGKONG, per P. & O. Co.'s Steamer "COLUMBIAN," will be closed on FRIDAY, the 28th February, at 6 o'clock P. M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A. M. on the 1st March.

Letters, &c. for AUSTRALIA will be despatched by this opportunity.

SIND MAIL.

The Mails for KURRACHEE AND SIND, per Steamer, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

SIND AND PERSIAN GULF MAIL.

The mails for KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF per steamer "VICTORIA" will be closed on THURSDAY, next the 6 Proximo, at 10 o'clock A. M.

DATES OF DEPARTURE OF MAILS FOR SUEZ AND CHINA DURING THE YEAR 1862.

TO SUEZ AND ENGLAND		TO GALLE AND CHINA.	
February	28th.	February	14th
March	12th, 27th.	March	1st, 14th, 29th
April	12th, 27th.	April	14th, 29th
May	12th, 27th.	May	14th, 29th
June	12th, 27th.	June	14th, 29th
July	12th, 27th.	July	14th, 29th
August	12th, 27th.	August	14th, 29th
September	12th, 27th.	September	14th, 29th
October	12th, 27th.	October	14th, 29th
November	12th, 27th.	November	14th, 29th
December	12th, 27th.	December	14th, 29th

CALENDAR.—FEB.—MARCH 1862.

New Moon ... Friday 28d. 9h. 40.5m. P. M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	High Water at Bombay. Morn.	High Water at Bombay. Even.	Evening Gun-Fire. First Flash
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Mon.	24		6 24	6 3	7 57	8 24	Date 24th Feb. Time—7h.58m.47s.
Tues.	25		6 23	6 3	9 3	9 24	
Wed.	26		6 23	6 4	9 54	10 15	
Thur	27		6 22	6 4	10 34	10 54	
Fri.	28		6 22	6 4	11 12	11 30	
Sat.	1	St. David.	6 21	6 5	11 47	—	
Sun.	2	Quinquagesima, or Shrove Sunday.—Chad, Bishop.	6 20	6 5	0 4	0 20	

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Monday 24th.—Calvin died, 1564.—Treaty of Yandaboo concluded, 1826.

Tuesday, 25th—Buonaparte escaped from Elba, 1815.—Hurricane in Bourbon Islands, 1830.—Capture of the Bogue Forts 1841.

Wednesday, 26th.—House of Commons (Dublin) burnt, 1792.—Commencement of the Indian Mutiny (19th Bengal N. I. at Berhampore), 1857.

Thursday, 27th.—Great Fire in Bombay, 1803.—Battle of Orthes 1814.

Friday, 28th.—The Nepaulese defeated, 1816.—Corn Laws expired 1819.

Saturday, 1st.—Napoleon invaded France from Elba, 1815.

Sunday, 2nd—Sovereignty of Ceylon assumed by the English, 1815.—First brick of Thames Tunnel laid, 1825.

THE
Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1862.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ENGLAND	18 Jan.	CEYLON	31 Jan
FRANCE	20 Jan.	CHINA	1 Feb
MALTA	22 Jan.	SINGAPORE	7 Feb
ALEXANDRIA	23 Jan.	PENANG	12 Feb
SUEZ	27 Jan.	CALCUTTA	15 Feb
ADEN	2 Feb.	MADRAS	18 Feb
MAURITIUS	14 Jan.	N. W. PROVINCES	18 Feb
CAPE	10 Dec.	SCINDE—KURRACHEE	14 Feb
AUSTRALIA	24 Dec.	PUNJAUB	29 Jan
BANGALORE	18 Feb.	RANGOON	25 Dec

SINCE our last publication we have received papers from Calcutta to the 15th instant, from Madras and the North-West Provinces to the 18th, and Poona of Saturday last.

THE steamer *Northam*, sailed for Australia on Friday last at 9-30.

The steamer *Behar*, from Galle, sailed for China on Saturday last at 12-45 P. M.

The steamer *Colombo*, from Galle, sailed for Calcutta on Saturday last at 2 P. M.

The steamer *Moulmein*, from Madras, sailed for Calcutta yesterday at 1-6 P. M.

WE understand that Telegrams are in Bombay of date, London 4th instant, announcing a defeat of the Confederate Forces in America. But we are without details. Cotton Market reported duller, in consequence. Broach, eight pence three farthings.

WE are requested to mention that subscriptions for the memorial to His late Royal Highness the Prince Consort will be received in Bombay by the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China.

THE *Hurkaru* hears that "Mr. C. H. Lushington, Financial Secretary to the Government of India, is to retire from the service, and the Hon'ble E. Drummond, Accountant General and Director General to the Government, is to succeed him. Mr. R. P. Harris, who officiated for Mr. Drummond, is to succeed that gentleman. This arrangement is to take place on the first of next month. Mr. Drummond was offered a Judge-ship in the *Sudder Dewany Adawlut*, but he declined the appointment, with a view to step into the post, about to be vacated by Mr. Lushington."

IT will be seen by the report of the meeting of our local legislative council held on Saturday, that Mr. L. H. Bayley of the Bombay Bar, has been appointed to the office, called a Deputy Secretaryship to Government, but which is in fact that of Clerk to the Council. Mr. Bayley has not been long in Bombay, but he is of twelve years standing at the bar, and in this respect may be considered to have a claim to the office superior to that of any other member of the local bar, qualified and likely to accept it. We doubt not but that Mr. Bayley will do justice to the appointment in every way.

"I WOULD not live alway" is the sentiment of those who, 'if in this life only they had hope, would be of all men most miserable.' As for others, no doubt the ancient sage and Mrs. Thrale were right:—

> "The tree of deepest root is found
> Least willing still to quit the ground;
> 'Twas therefore said by ancient sages
> That love of life increas'd with years,
> So much, that in our latter stages,
> When pains grow sharp, and sickness rages,
> The greatest love of life appears."

And, so, when death re-appeared to old Dobson in his eightieth year, after having granted him, on a previous visit, a reprieve for forty-six years, till the old man had become 'deaf, and lame, and blind,' he was still an unwelcome guest:—

> "'So soon return'd? old Dobson cries:
> 'So soon, d'ye call it?' Death replies:
> 'Surely, my friend, you're but in jest!
> 'Since I was here before
> 'Tis six and forty years at least,
> 'And you are now fourscore'!
> '*So much the worse,*' the clown rejoin'd;
> '*To spare the aged would be kind.*'"

Yes, men have a natural objection at best to dying before their time. Yet many, and perhaps the majority, do so. By close and foul air, unwholesome food, insufficient light, want of natural exercise, over exertion of body or mind, indulgence in dissipation, the faults of his parents or his own, the life of many a man is shortened, which might, had it been allowed to last, have been a source of happiness to himself, of advantage to those near him, of indirect profit to the whole community. Few think of taking care of health until they lose it. Even then the aid of the physician is commonly invoked in extraordinary cases, when death is on the very threshold. He is consulted in a pressing danger that might well have been averted by timely means. He knows of the unwholesome food, the want or over much of exercise, the noxious emanations that tainted the air, the excesses that undermined the constitution. Had these been attended to in time all might have been well. The science of the preservation of health is commonly called Hygiene; also Sanitary Science. The first word refers more especially to individuals, the latter to communities; but *the principles are in all cases the same.* There is no doubt that the average duration of human life may be, and has been of late years, prolonged by the attention that has been paid to sanitary matters. Many deaths indeed, a large percentage of the whole arise from causes which are accidental, and, therefore, removable. For example, the mortality of infants in towns was calculated a few years since in England to be twice as great as that of infants in the country. There must be some cause connected with the circumstances of our life in towns, some cause which should be attended to and if possible removed, to account for so great a disparity. At the same time, the mortality of adults in towns compared with that of adults in healthy country districts was as twenty-four to seventeen. More persons died annually in London from a neglect of the laws of health than fell in the Battle of Waterloo. This is not the case now. And to show that this fatality of town life is not inevitable, it is sufficient to state that by the improved drainage, other sanitary measures, and spread of public enlightenment of late years, the mortality of London has diminished from twenty-four to about twenty in every thousand, annually. In the town of Liverpool, after an improved method of drainage carried out by the Corporation, and attention to the dwellings of the poor, it was calculated that the lives of three thousand seven hundred and fifty citizens were saved in one year to the community. Let it not be thought, then, that sanitary matters are of little importance; or that any amount of money that can be legitimately expended on the improvement of the sanitary condition of a town is in any sense squandered. The life is more than money; and all that a man hath will be given for his life. We wish to ask in the first place of the drainage experiment that was to be made in the Fort. If we have been rightly informed, some considerable expense has already been incurred in the preparations for this experiment. Why is there such delay in proceeding with it? Or has it been abandoned as not worth so much as it would cost? We understood that, if the experiment on this small scale proved successful the same system of drainage was to be applied to the whole of the town of Bombay. We are badly enough in want of a good system. Hundreds of lives are annually sacrificed for the want of it. And if the want of it has any thing to do with the cost of it, these lives are sold by government to the last enemy for so much money. The fact is, we want a medical man, or a scientific man at least, in the Municipal Commission;—or let the commission have each for advisers. The municipality can well afford to pay for their services. The very general knowledge of diseases and remedies possessed by non-scientific men is altogether too superficial for the sanitary charge of a large crowded town. In such an overcrowded town as Bombay, containing such a large number of very poor people, some attention ought to be paid to the residences of the citizens. How many there are in this city who breathe in their dwellings the most impure air, and that too, in consequence of the narrowness or crowded state of their houses. Pure air is necessary to life. A man, by breathing, makes it impure. To keep it pure there must be fresh air from without in the rooms in which people live. A grown man, in twenty-four hours, breathes three thousand gallons, or cubic feet, of air. He makes this quantity unfit for further use by himself or others. It represents about the contents of a room fifteen feet square by twelve feet high. In the night, of eight hours, a man will consume one thousand gallons—the contents of a chamber measuring ten feet every way. Thus, at least, this space is required for each inmate of a closed sleeping apartment. Breathing produces a poisonous gas. Animal or vegetable refuse, and excretions allowed to remain in or near an inhabited dwelling, even when causing no smell, cause disease. It must be borne in mind that bad air is not always sensible to the smell. There are bad smells enough in Bombay in all conscience; but there is far more bad air that cannot be smelt.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer *Emeu*, Captain Rennoldson, with mails from Hongkong 1st Feb., Singapore 7th, and Penang 12th, arrived here on Saturday. We give below a summary of political and commercial intelligence:—

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

For Bombay.—Mr. Khakeebhoy, and servant; Mr. Pestonjee, and servant; Shaik Jaffer; and Messrs. Fairchild and Richards, Company's Service; and Mr. and Mrs. Anderson; and Mr. Jas. Dickson.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

(From the Overland China Mail, Feb. 1.)

The London Mail of 26th November arrived here on the 19th ultimo, and that of December 10th on the 24th. By the former, telegraphic information of the threatened rupture with the American Federation was received, and by the latter we had intelligence, also by telegram, of the lamented death of the Prince Consort. The past fortnight has been somewhat eventful both as regards China and Japan. In China, matters are threatening to assume a very serious aspect, although it is to be hoped our fears may not be realized. By the last mail from the North, we learn that grave doubts are entertained as to the safety of Shanghae. The Taiping Rebels, encouraged, it would seem, by the capture of Ningpo and the fall of Hangchow, are now moving in the direction of Shanghae; they have driven back the feeble force of Imperial soldiers that was sent from the latter city to check their advance, and preparations are going on for the defence, both of Shanghae proper and the important settlement adjacent to it, held by Foreigners. As yet we have not heard of any positive act of hostility having been committed, but it is generally believed that the Rebel movements are tending in this direction. Some uncertainty of opinion at first existed here, as to whether the Allies would protect the City of Shanghae. The policy as well as the expediency of such a step was doubted; it was affirmed to be the duty of the Chinese Government to protect their own territory; and fears were entertained that an attitude on our part of decided hostility to the Insurgents, would be fraught with future danger. But against this, it was very properly set out, that the possession of Shanghae by the Rebels would utterly ruin our trade with China at that Port; would render our treaty with the Imperial Government little better than waste paper; and, in effect, would quite destroy that position in China which has cost us very great trouble and expense to obtain. It is also true, that but for a desire to observe strictly the principle of neutrality, the Rebels would certainly have received less consideration at our hands than has been accorded them. Their progress over the country has been a progress of desolation; their character has never fulfilled the conditions of respectable revolutionists. Every allowance has been made by us for the amount of bloodshed which marks their course; but no results have appeared leading us to believe that their career of devastation was a means to an end. Unlike other belligerents, destruction has hitherto been their only object; and it is to save Shanghae from simple demolition, and its inhabitants from every form of death, that we now, in a sense, cease to observe that complete neutrality which we have hitherto maintained. It is now officially published that we have "taken possession of Shanghae," so that the Rebels, to whom this has been made known, will understand that, in attaching Shanghae, they make war against the Allies. We quote what we believe to be a perfectly reliable piece of information in the following paragraph from the Shanghae *Daily Shipping and Commercial News* of 23rd January.

A proclamation in Chinese was posted over the City and Settlement yesterday by the Consuls of England and France, in reply to a message received by them from two Rebel chiefs named Liou and Ho, who intimated their intention of attacking Shanghae. The purport of the above-mentioned proclamation is to inform the said rebel chiefs, or other parties whom it may concern, that the City and Settlement, which their suburbs, including Woosung, are at present in the possession of the Allied troops, and any persons attacking the same will do so at their peril. We are glad to see such decisive action on the parts of the representatives of our armed treaty powers; and we have no doubt but that the rebel spies who invest our streets will have conveyed the intelligence to the enemy's camp before this. Should the insurgents dare to advance in the face of this, we hope that our gallant troops will give them a warm reception.

This intelligence quite consists with the opinion we advanced a fortnight ago, that the Rebel leaders at Nanking had been warned against attacking Shanghae. We had information to that effect which we then considered reliable, and what has subsequently appeared quite tends to confirm it. Nevertheless, although most people here consider that Foreign interference has been justly and properly extended in the present case, the matter is beginning to assume a very grave aspect indeed, seeing that should the Rebels set our position at defiance and attempt to molest the city of Shanghae, the act would amount to nothing less than a declaration of war with the Foreign powers. Of course the true nature of our present attitude has been duly considered, and the possibility of matters arriving at this pass has not been unforeseen. Ample time has elapsed since Admiral Hope first conveyed our views to the Insurgent Chiefs at Nanking, for the English Government to sanction and confirm the position then assumed, even supposing that Sir James Hope acted originally on his own responsibility. The interval, in fact, between the first and the second visits of the Admiral to that city, was much more than sufficient for the fullest correspondence between himself and the Foreign Minister; so that the event of a war with the Rebels, consequent on their defying our occupation of Shanghae, is an event for which the Cabinets of England and France are perfectly prepared. It is in this light that affairs look serious at present—not that there can be many scruples as to the righteousness of such a war, if provoked in the manner we speak of; but the mere fact of new hostilities in China of itself a grave matter. The position at present is this; If we would preserve what has been conceded to us by the Chinese Government, and to which we attach a just value, we must hold our advantages, if need be, by all the means at our command; were the city of Shanghae given up to such a class of men as we now know the Rebels to be, not only would immense interests be sacrificed, but our character in the eyes of the Imperial Government would fall into contempt. We are in difficulties, and if we succumb to those difficulties with the eyes of all China upon us, we then become the mark for a little derision: if, on other hand, we show ourselves equal to holding what we have got, even in the face of the now redoubtable Tien Wang, the Western nations will show to China of what materials they are composed. Perhaps, however, more than sufficient has been said here in the present state of our information. The anticipated act of war has not yet been committed, and if the Rebels are wise, it never will be. The following extracts from the *North-China Herald* indicate what movements are being made by them in the vicinity of Shanghae:—

In a communication from our Shipping Reporter at Woosung, he verifies his statement as to the atrocities committed by the Taiping Rebels at Kan-wang, by referring to the party he accompanied. He adds, that "another band of rebels appeared on the opposite side of Woosung yesterday morning. They are, however, a little more merciful than the others, and appear not to be molesting the country-people to any great extent, beyond making them give up anything of value in their possession; but such is the panic produced by these people, that women and children rush to the water and prefer being drowned rather than fall into their hands. Directly the Custom House people, with the *Shangai Times* reporter and myself, saw the rebels, we took our boats as near to them as possible to try and save some of the wretched inhabitants who had escaped into the water and were drowning. Had we been a little sooner we might perhaps have saved several, but as it is, we could only pick up a woman and her child alive."

Later news was to the following effect:—

The Rebels were yesterday reported as occupying Ko-ka Hong, a large township of about 10,000 inhabitants, situated about two miles inland from the battery on the south side of the river, between this and Woosung. Heavy firing was heard in that direction last night between 10 and 11 P. M. The Rebels are also said to have returned to the town of Koon Wan, between this and Woosung.

The Mail a fortnight hence will probably contain more certain intelligence as to the danger that threatens foreign interests at present.

The intelligence from Japan refers to the opening of Yedo to foreign trade, which, according to treaty, should have taken place on the 1st ultimo. The following extract from an ably written article in the *Japan Herald* will show what views are entertained on this subject. We may compliment the writer of the article referred to on the resemblance between his style and Mr. Alcock's; we only quote a portion of his article:—

We believe we may also state with some certainty, that, whatever the indications of the policy of the United States and of Holland, the British Government has declined to accede to any proposition for definitely deferring the opening of the Ports to trade. It is, of course, to be presumed that some discretion will be allowed to the Resident Ministers Plenipotentiary as to the details of the carrying these clauses of the Treaties into execution; The Treaties may give rights and fix certain dates when those rights shall come in existence, but in a country like Japan, where so great a revolution as the opening of the whole country to Foreigners, after a total insolation of more than two centuries, is being effected, if we read the published accounts of it correctly, obstructions more or less serious a kind may be anticipated—difficulties of so serious a kind, indeed, that some account *must* be taken of them if we would not have the country precipitated into a civil war, and risk a total rupture of amicable relations with a Government thus exposed to shipwreck between two hostiles forces. It is hard to say which would be the greater calamity—war with Foreign Powers or internal revolution: in either case Foreign Commerce and Foreign Resident's would be the first to suffer:—it is therefore monifistly to their interest that both should, if possible, be averted. No Western Power possessing any interests in these seas can desire War, or will enter upon it save with the utmost reluctance and as a dire necessity. The Government and the people of Great Britain, having the greatest interest at stake, would, perhaps, more that any other, view with regret any complication which would entail such a necessity upon them. The United States, never disposed to incur the cost and responsibility of asserting their Treaty rights in the East by force, it is very evident can contemplate no belligerent action at this moment, of all others, when they are distracted with and paralyzed by civil war at home. France and Russia have no commerce, present or prospective, in Japan, to induce them for that object to engage in a costly and distant war, where victory could bring neither glory nor honour. If Russia should have any plans of territorial acquisition at the expense of Japan, it is the interest of all the Western Powers to prevent such a state of affairs as might give plausible pretext for aggression.

* * * * * *

We have seen that the opening of Yedo is provisionally deferred, but we have been informed on reliable authority that a distinct declaration has been made, on the part of the British Government at least, that the fulfilment of all engagements will be insisted upon, *and, if needs be, enforced.* If this has been done also by the Representative of France, we may rest satisfied that nothing has been lost, and that any ill-effects that the postponement of the opening of Yedo might be calculated to have in emboldening the hostile powers to further resistance and encroachment, will be counteracted thereby.

Any provisional arrangements entered into for the declared purpose of allowing time to the Japanese Government to take preliminary steps obviously required to provide for the reasonable security and accommodation of Foreign Residents in Yedo, while it will have given convincing proof of willingness to take into consideration the practical difficulties which beset the Government, can scarcely have afforded much room for encouragement to those who would gladly see every Foreigner excluded for ever, not from Yedo only, but from all Japan.

Another month can hardly elapse without the receipt of the answers of England and France to the letters addressed to them by the Tycoon; and it cannot be doubted that, with these answers, some definite and final instructions will be sent to the respective Ministers as to the policy to be pursued at this critical time.

Mr. Winchester, who was to go as Consul to Hakodedi, has been ordered to Nagasaki, *protempore*; he will be useful there.

From Peking, we have had no news during the past two weeks.

Matters at Ningpo are much as when we last wrote; foreigners are doing a slightly disreputable trade in fire-arms, &c.

From the other ports there is no news of importance.

In local matters we are much as usual. The 30th ultimo, being the Chinese New Year's Day, has been the signal for a cessation of work among the native population. A strong feeling is beginning to prevail here in favour of organizing a corps of Volunteers; in which respect we are much behind time. Another daring piracy has occurred close to this island, and evidences of a large gang of pirates in our immediate neighbourhood are beginning to appear; details will be found in another column. Our annual Races will take place as usual on the 18th instant, lasting for three days; preparations for this festival are going on. Another beautiful new steamer, the *Po-yang*, designed for the Yang-tsze trade, arrived here some days ago from New York; she is the best river steamer that has as yet been sent from America. The weather is very cold, even for this season, the thermometer being at forty-five degrees in the town.

DARING PIRACY.

We yesterday received intelligence of one of those daring acts of piracy in the neighbourhood of this colony, the commission of which reflects strongly upon our authorities both civil and naval. It is only a week or two since we had to report a similar successful attack upon a Dutch schooner, but in this instance the flag insulted is the British; and will it be believed, that though news of the piracy was communicated to that eccentric officer, Captain Borlase of the *Pearl*, Senior Officer on this station, early yesterday, it was only this morning at 6 o'clock that the gun-boat *Haughty* was sent out after the pirates, or to pick up any survivors of the unfortunate crew.

The British Brig *Imogen* left this harbour on Sunday for Shanghae, but had to anchor in the Lye-yü-moon until the following morning, when she got under weigh, but made so little progress that she again came to an anchor for the night a short distance outside. Next morning the breeze was stronger, and the brig was put under full sail, when, in the afternoon about 3 o'clock, at about twenty miles distance from the Ninepin Rock, three junks resembling pilot-boats ran up on her quarter, so that her broadside guns, of which she had four, could not bear upon them, and boarded under a shower of stinkpots. The crew behaved, we are told, in the most cowardly manner, and notwithstanding the appeal of their Captain and his officers, sought refuge in the forecastle, whence they were at first driven out by Mr. Mayers, the Chief Officer, who threatened to blow out the brains of any skulker; but as soon as the Chinese jumped on board, they again rushed below, and were battened down by the pirates. The Captain, Sturge, was wounded in the head by a musket-bullet, and as soon as the pirate leader saw the Mate, he demanded where such-and-such of the cargo was stowed, (reading from a Chinese memorandum in his hand,) and directed those articles he wanted to be placed on board his junks. He then set fire to the brig, and left her crew to their fate. Of two pirates left behind accidentally, one was knocked and the other threw himself overboard. The two Mates instantly set about the construction of a raft, but before it was completed the mast fell by the board, and those on the raft (the Chief and Second officers, a European passenger, and four European seamen, had to shove off, leaving behind the Captain, two European seamen, and the cook and steward, both Chinese. The Captain, though severely wounded, jumped into the water and laid hold of the mast, whither the Mate swam to his assistance, and they were afterwards picked up by a fishing-boat. The fishing-boat then went towards raft, on which only two seamen were found,—the Second Mate, Passengers, and two seamen, having been washed off and drowned.

Such are the particulars of this dreadful business, and if they are not enough to raise a blush on the check of every Briton, we don't know what could possibly do so. Here we have a thriving colony, with a plethoric treasury, and not a single gunboat to protect the numerous traders, native and foreign, who frequent the port, and on whom its prosperity solely depends. It is downright folly to blame the police—the fault rests with Governor Sir Hercules Robinson, who scorns advice from those most competent to give it, and with Captain Borlase, the Senior Naval officer, who, instead of laying up his gunboats in ordinary, ought to have them cruizing about the waters outside, if for no other purpose, to keep his crew in healthy exercise. We shall probably return to this subject in our next issue.

COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.

Since our last Overland issue, we have had two mails from home—one per *Emeu*, which arrived only on the 19th January with the London news to 26th November, and the other per *Ottawa* on the 24th with the mails to 10th December. The *San Jacinto* Outrage has of course caused excitement, but the feeling here, as at home, is, simply, that but one course is open to the British Government—an apology, and rendition of the four gentlemen passengers on board the *Trent*, or a declaration of war with the Federal States; and therefore it is not to be wondered at, that, with so many ties of friendship and self-interest betwixt British and Americans in China, the arrival of the next steamer from Europe is looked for with much apprehension. Nor is our anxiety confined to news from the West; for we are in expectation of news also from Shanghae, around which the Rebel forces have been laying waste the country with fire and sword. At Woosung they have already come in contact with our allies the French, and an attack upon Shanghae itself has been threatened and was hourly looked for. Of course, under such circumstances, trade there was at a stand-still.

TIENTSIN.—The port is frozen in, and we have had no communication since our last.

CHEFOO.—Some little demand existed for Grey Shirtings, but little business will be done until after the Chinese holidays.

HANKOW.—The same remark as regards business applies. Importers asked higher prices than dealers were willing to pay, and the latter were getting rid of their old stocks. Only some six or seven chops of Tea were in stock. Freights to Shanghae, 6 *a* 4 taels for sailing craft, 9 *a* 8 for steamers.

NEWCHWANG.—Business closed till after China New Year.

SHANGHAE, *January* 22.—The Deliveries during the fortnight are, 17,000 pieces Grey and 3,500 White Shirtings, 3,500 *T*-Cloths, 4,000 American Drills, and a few hundred pieces of other descriptions of Manufactures. Of Teas, the shipment of Black on native account was 13,500 chests, while other settlements scarcely exceeded one-third of that amount. The speculative demand in Greens for the States still continued, and 33,000 half-chests had changed hands at a still further rise of 2 taels. The stocks in hand were reported at 2,500 half-chests Moyune, 5,500 Fy-chow, and 3,000 Hoo-chow. Of Silk, 4,000 bales are reported settled, mostly on Chinese account. Exchange on London is quoted 6/ *a* 6/0½ for Bank and ½*d.* more for Credits. Freights £6 for Tea, and £7 for Silk. The ships loading were the *Fairlight*, *Cambalu*, *Juanpore*, *British Empire*, and *Bride of the Seas*.

NINGPO.—In Rebel hands—no healthy business to be done there.

FUHCHAU.—We had no reports thence by last mail, but by the *Azoff* we have news to the 24th January. Little had been done in Imports during the *month*, and the only sales are 500 piculs Lead, and 1,300 pieces White Long Cloths. Business in Teas, however, had been brisk, the sales amounting to 50,000 chests Oolong (with 70,000 in stock and to arrive), 19,000 half-chests Oolongs, 700 chests Pekoe, and 1,500 boxes Scented Paper. The vessels loading for London were *Broadwater*, *Amazone*, *Tung-yu*, *Felix*, and *Magnolia*. The *Susannah* is also loading for Cowes *for orders.*

CANTON.—In the South, also, business on the approach of the China New Year (30th January), is very limited, the total sales of Imports being under 5,500 bales Raw Cotton, 500 pieces Grey Shirtings, 500 *T*-Cloths, 300 American Drills, 600 Spanish Stripes, 1,600 piculs Iron, 1,600 Lead, and 5,000 of Rice. In Teas, we hear of sales of 5 chops Congous, and also of a considerable quantity of Scented at previous prices. Nothing doing in Silk. The *Norna*, *Gananogue*, *Vanguard*, and *Standard* are loading for London; and *Hasty* at Macao. Freights to London £4.10, and $ 17 to America.

HONGKONG.—About 20,000 pieces Grey Shirtings have been disposed of, but very little doing in other Manufactures. Of Rice, the sales reported are 60,000 piculs. Exchange is quoted 4/5¼ *a* 4/5½ for Bank and 4/6 for Credits; and Freights are the same as at Whampoa.

Local News.

BOMBAY MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.—The tenth Lecture of Dr. G. Birdwood, on Botany in connection with the Institution will be delivered this evening in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, at 8 o'clock. Subscribers are requested to attend; and each at liberty to introduce two friends.

THE ANNUAL MEETING AND SOIREE OF THE BOMBAY TEMPARANCE UNION will take place this evening at the American Mission Chapel; and as all the speakers announced to address the meeting are known to be "good men and true," we doubt not that there will be a goodly gathering of the friends and well-wishers of the cause.

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Rifle Shooting.—A small prize offered by a young Parsee gentleman belonging to the Bombay Volunteers was shot for yesterday on the Sands at Middle Colaba, the competitors being a select number of his personal friends. The prize was won by Dr. Muncherjee Byramjee Cola, who is not a member of the Rifles. We wish such competitions were of more frequent occurrence, so that a spirit of liveliness may be infused into the corps, for which there is apparently so much need.

Instructional Association.—The first meeting of the session for this year of the above Association will be held tomorrow, the 25th inst., at half-past seven P. M. in the hall of the General Assembly's Institution, when the President, Mr. P. Grant, will deliver an opening address.

Lecture.—Life of Baboo Hurrischander—a study for young natives, by Mr. Framjee Bomanjee, late of the Elphinstone College.

Programme of Music to be played by the Band of H. E. the Governor, in the Parell Gardens, this evening:—

March.
Overture, "Masaniello," .... *Auber.*
Waltz, "Die Werber," .... *Lanner.*
Selection, (op) "Le Caid," .... *Thomas.*
Cavatina, (op) "Gei Arabi Nelle Gallie," *Pacini.*
Quadrille, "Kenilworth," .... *Tinney.*
Galop, "Dixey's Land," .... *Coote.*

TIME INTERVALS FOR MESSAGES.

This statement gives the maxima and minima time intervals for messages received at the Bombay office from the offices at Calcutta, Madras, and Kurrachee during the twenty-four hours ending at 8 o'clock in the morning. The time intervals are deduced from the Calcutta, Madras, and Kurrachee office dates affixed to messages, and are corrected on account of difference of longitude.

21st February 1862.

In what watch.	Whence received.	Max. and Min.	Time Intervals.		Service or Private.	Words in Message.	By what Line.
			H.	M.			
From 0 till 12 hours.	Calcutta	Max.	21	48	P.	31	N. W. P.
		Min.	5	42	S.	28	E. C.
	Madras	Max.	...	...	...	...	
		Min.	...	...	...	...	
	Kurrachee	Max.	...	...	...	...	
		Min.	...	...	...	...	
From 12 till 24 hours.	Calcutta	Max.	32	59	P.	27	N. W. P.
		Min.	2	3	S.	34	N. W. P.
	Madras	Max.	...	...	...	...	
		Min.	...	...	...	...	
	Kurrachee	Max.	6	32	P.	29	N. W. C.
		Min.	...	50	P.	16	N. W. C.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH OF THE BOMBAY COUNCIL.

The adjourned meeting of this Council was held in the Town Hall on Saturday at eleven o'clock in the forenoon,—present, the Hon. W. E Frere, in the Chair; the Hon Mr. Westropp, the Hon. Mr. Tristram, the Hon. the Nawab of Savanoor; the Hon. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, the Hon. Juggonnath Sunkersett, the Hon. Premabhai Hemabhae, and the Secretary.

In the absence of His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Mr. Reeves, through indisposition, the Honorable Mr. Frere, the next Senior member present, took the chair.

Mr. Frere intimated that His Excellency the Governor in Council was pleased to appoint Mr. L. H. Bayley, of the Bombay Bar, Deputy Secretary to Government in the Legislative Department.

Mr. Bayley then took the necessary oaths of his office.

Mr. Frere said that the first business of the day was to resume the consideration of the Rules of the Council.

Mr. Westropp said that he had read over the Calcutta Rules, and prepared some new ones for the Bombay Council. He proposed that every bill when first read should be referred to a select Committee for report. Their report should be submitted within the time of the session. He would not state all the provisions of the rules but would propose that they should be printed and circulated. This having been agreed to,

Mr. Frere said that the next subject for discussion was the Bill for bringing under the Regulations and Acts certain lands ceded by His Highness the Guicowar for Railway purposes.

The Nawab of Savanoor observed that he recollected His Excellency the Governor in his opening Address to this Council remark that we should not frighten the people by legislating often. He was of opinion that the present Bill should be so amended as to extend its provisions to the territories of all princes and chiefs through whose districts the Railway was likely to pass, and not be confined to the Gaikwar alone.

This proposition having been put to vote, was lost.

Mr. Premabhae moved as an amendment that the villages mentioned in the schedule attached to the Bill, numbering from 23 to 32, be annexed to the Ahmedabad and not to the Surat Zillah.

Mr. Rustomjee was also in favour of this amendment.

The amendment was lost by a majority of five.

The Bill was then read by the Clerk of the Council, and passed.

Mr. Frere said, the next Bill was for extending the powers of Municipal Commissioners appointed under Act XXVI of 1850.

The Hon'ble Mr. Tristram said:—Sir,—I have been requested by the Honorable Mr. Reeves, who is unfortunately precluded by illness, from attending the Council today, to bring forward the Bill for extending the powers of Municipal Commissioners appointed under Act XXVI. of 1850. This Bill was read a first time at the last Council, and it appears to me, with regard to the leading clauses, I need not trouble the Council with many remarks. The proposed Act provides for extending the powers of Municipal Commissioners and to apply part of the Funds in their trust, to the construction and support of Dispensaries, Hospitals, Schools, and other similar works of utility. But I wish to remark that though the establishment of schools, and the other works contemplated are excellent institutions in their way, the sanitary arrangements of towns should be the first consideration. Cleanliness is civilization, and before expending public money on educational purposes, it will be well to see that our drains are flushed, and the gullies cleansed out, and that disease is not encouraged to interfere with reading and writing. The last clause of the proposed Act is introduced, in order to give Government the power to interfere in cases where neglect of duty is discovered on the part of Municipal Commissioners. At present, with the exception of misappropriation of money, they are irresponsible; and for that they can be made to suffer only through the slow process of a suit at law. It is most just and proper that the Commissioners should be responsible, for they have in trust public money, which they may at times be required to expend on matters which cause anxiety, and require prompt attention, and this money if not collected by them under the Municipal Act, would be realised by Government direct, and appropriated to its legitimate objects by Government. It is therefore most necessary, as well as right and proper that, the Commissioners should be held responsible to the Government, for the manner in which they carry out the intention of their appointments, and this is one provision of the new Act. But it is also provided that, no arbitrary responsibility shall be put on the Gentlemen so appointed by Government to act as Municipal Commissioners; but before any interference by Government such as is alluded to in this bill, the fullest inquiry possible is to be made. Probably the grievance will be first represented by some of the citizens to the Magistrate, who will investigate the complaint; and should the Commissioners continue apathetic on his representation, the Commissioner of Police will then take up the matter and make his own inquiry, and if he finds it necessary, refer to Government; and then, or even before it, Government by our proposed law, is armed with power to order immediate inquiry by both of these two Officers, and other persons selected for the purpose of ascertaining the necessity of the work; and on ascertaining that there exists no reasonable doubt on the subject, orders are to be issued to the Commissioners to execute the work. I believe there is a case now, so close to us as at Poona, which might illustrate the circumstances under which some such legislation as is now before the honorable Council, is loudly called for. In short, the object of the Bill is to guard the Commissioners from undue interference, except in cases of notorious neglect, and then to give Government the power to interfere effectually; and under these circumstances, I have the honour to move that this Bill be read a second time.

Mr. Westropp said that he was against giving Government too much power. He thought that the Bill ought not to be passed in its present form. He was of opinion that the Municipal Commissioners should not be put under restraint; but it was preposterous to make them individually responsible because they happened to differ from Government. The latter ought to be empowered to enforce the execution of any sanitary measure for the benefit of public health. Mr Westropp then proposed a number of alterations in the several sections of the Bill, which were agreed to.

Mr. Juggonnath asked if the hospitals, dispensaries, and schools now supported by private individuals would be included in the terms of this Bill and would come under the Municipal support.

Mr. Westropp said that it was intended to apply solely to new hospitals, new schools, and new dispensaries.

Mr. Juggonnath said that the Municipal Commissioners ought not to be allowed to expend the funds under their control on the construction and support of schools, hospitals, and dispensaries, until the sanitary requirements had been attended to.

The following Bills were then referred to select committees composed of two or more of the members of the Council:—

A Bill to amend Act XI. of 1843, (relating to district and village hereditary officers.)

A Bill for extending the jurisdiction of the Native Subordinate Civil Courts to the same as that exercised by similar Courts on the other side of India.

A Bill for regulating the establishment of Markets.

A Bill for the preservation of the Bhagdaree Tenure.

The Council was then adjourned until next Saturday at eleven o'clock.

THE FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.

The Ceremony of laying the Foundation Stone of the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, took place on Saturday afternoon at five o'clock on the verge of the Framjee Cowasjee Tank, Esplanade, the Honorable Juggonnath Sunkersett, President of the Committee of the Institute, performing the ceremony. The President was assisted in the interesting ceremony by the members of the Committee as well as a large number of the friends and admirers of the late Framjee Cowasjee. Amongst those who were present, we noticed the Honorable W. E. Frere, the Honorable Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, the Honorable the Nawab of Savanoor, the Honorable Mr. Tristram, Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., the Rev. Dr Wilson, Dr. Birdwood, Messrs. Bomanjee Hormusjee, W. Crawford, T. C. Hope, R. S. Sinclair, G. Foggo, G. W. Terry, Munguldas Nuthoobhoy, Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, Bomanjee Framjee Cama, Framjee Nusserwanjee, Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee, Nowrojee Nanabhoy Framjee, Dosabhoy Framjee Cama, Narayen Dinanathjee, Venayekrow Juggonnathjee, Jehangeer Nowrojee, Cursetjee Furdoonjee, Vishwanath Narayen, Dosabhoy Framjee Kurraka, Cowasjee Eduljee, Ardaseer Framjee. Pestonjee Ruttonjee Cola, Cursetjee Rustomjee Cama, &c., &c., &c. The place was decorated with flowers, leaves, &c. The foundation of the building having been prepared, the Honorable Juggonath lowered the foundation stone, assisted by his friends, and this ceremony being over, the following address was delivered:—

The Hon. Juggonnath Sunkersett said:—Gentlemen,—We are met here this afternoon to lay the Foundation Stone of a building, which, on the death of the late Framjee Cowasjee, we resolved to dedicate to his memory under the name of the Framjee Cowasjee Institute. The duty has devolved on myself, as President of the Framjee Cowasjee Committee. For the credit of the occasion, I wish it had been entrusted to any one else, but so far as my personal feelings go, its discharge is a matter of great satisfaction to me, for the late Framjee Cowasjee was one of my best friends, and I am one of his oldest surviving friends, and his old colleague in the late Board of Education, [and other managing bodies. Indeed this day's duty has fallen to me, not simply because I am President of the Committee, but by reason also of the express wishes of the family of my lamented friend. The building will contain a lecture room, a reading room, and a laboratory. It was intended that a Museum of Natural History and Economic products should be accommodated under the same roof; but the Victoria Museum being about to be erected, that idea has been abandoned; and the Committee's collection of minerals, rocks and fossils has been made over to the Government Central Museum. When the Victoria Museum shall be built, these with other natural History specimens will be placed on one floor, while another will be devoted exclusively to economic articles, the former (it will be the Gallery) to be denominated the Framjee Cowasjee Museum of Natural History. The Institution, as you are aware, is to be in connection with the Students Literary and Scientific Society, and of the benefits it is likely to afford to that society and the public at large, none can doubt. The style of the building is very plain, but suitable for the purpose for which it is designed, &c. It is true that considerable delay has taken place in laying the foundation, and the Committee has suffered no little blame for this—and I must add undeservedly; for we have spared no exertions in giving effect to the wishes of the originators of the Institution. But all know the competition which exists in Bombay for good building sites, all know the numberless obstacles (each petty enough in itself) which must be overcome before a building can be commenced even after a site has been secured. We are satisfied then with our own conduct, and at the same time well aware that the criticism we have experienced, has been prompted by the best of motives; we would here take the opportunity of thanking those from whom it came, and all others who have sincerely desired to assist in bringing this undertaking to its present stage. "May God bless this undertaking." And now in conclusion let me say a word to my young friends, for whose especial advantage this institution is designed. Framjee Cowasjee was one of those whom you would call "Old Bombay," and for my old friend and for the class of "Old Bombay" I would express the hope, that, when in the enjoyment of the benefits thus secured to you by them in this instance as well as in numerous others, you may have a kindly thought for those to whom you are indebted for them.

Pan sooparee and nosegays were then distributed, and the interesting ceremony was brought to a close by the Union Band, which was in attendance, striking up "God save the Queen."

The following is the Inscription on the Foundation Stone:—

In the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty
VICTORIA,
And under the Viceroyalty of
The Right Hon'ble C. John Earl Canning,
Governor General of India.
His Excellency The Hon'ble Sir G. Russell Clerk,
Being Governor of Bombay.
The Foundation-Stone of
THE FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE
WAS LAID IN THE PRESENCE OF
The Friends and Admirers of the late
Framjee Cowasjee Esquire,
By The Hon'ble Juggonnath Sunkersett,
Assisted
By the Members of the Committee of the said Institute,
On Saturday the 22nd day of February, in the year of the Christian Era 1862; of Yezdezard 1231; of Shalivan 1783; of Vicramaditya 1918; of Hizri 1278; and of the Jewish Year 5622.
May the Blessings of God Almighty be upon this Work.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

At a Monthly Meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, held in its Library, on Thursday the 13th February 1862. *Present.*—The Hon'ble W. E. Frere, C. S., *President*, in the chair. *Vice-President.*—John Harkness, Esq. LL.D. *Members.*—Sir A. Grant, Bt. A K. Forbes, Esq., C. S., General LeGrand Jacob, H. Newton, Esq., C. S., J. Gibbs, Esq., C. S., M. J. M. S. Stewart, Esq., C. S, J. Peet, Esq., M. D., Lieut. Colonel W. R. Dickinson, Revd. J. E. Carlile, D. J. Kennelly, Esq., J. P. Hughlings, Esq., Dadobah Pandoorung, Esq., Visvanath Narrayan Mandlik, Esq., and G. C. M. Birdwood, Esq, M. D., *Officiating Secretary.*

Visitor.—Colonel W. Lang.

The Minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Member Elected.—Dr. Johnstone.

Members Proposed.—Dr. Thom, by the *Secretary*, seconded by Dr. Birdwood; and George Scott, Esq., C. S., by J. Gibbs, Esq., C. S., seconded by Dr. Birdwood.

Official Business.—The Managing Committee having submitted their proposition for the sale of a portion of the Novels belonging to the Society,

It was carried, by a majority of 4,—9 have been for, and 5 against.

The proposition for the appropriation of the balance of the "Kennedy Memorial Fund" for new Book cases, was also submitted for the consideration of the meeting and was unanimously carried.

Mr. H. Newton read the following memorandum on 142 Sáh Coins:—

"As requested by the *President*, I have examined the 142 Sáh Coins, laid before the Society by General Jacob at the last monthly meeting, with a view to ascertaining how far a selection might with advantage be made from them for the Society's Museum.

After re-arranging them and assigning 29 of the 30 undeciphered ones, I find that they are as under.

1.	Atri Dámá son of Rudra Sáh—Coins...	48
2.	Vishva Sáh son of Atri Dámá	21
3.	Vishva Sinha son of Rudra Sáh	20
4.	Rudra Sáh son of Vira Dámá	17
5.	Rudra Sáh son of Svami Jina Dámá...	11
6.	Asa Dámá son of Rudra Sáh	5
7.	Dámá Jata Shri son of Dámá Sáh ...	4
8.	Vijaya Sáh son of Dámá Sáh	4
9.	Dámá Sáh son of Rudra Sáh	1
	Atri Dámá or Vishva Sáh, son of Rudra Sáh	10
	No legend	1
		142

The only very rare coin among these is that of *Dámá Sáh son of Rudra Sáh.* I have taken it for the Society as there is only one—the only one that I have ever seen—in its collection 1

Vijaya Sáh.—The Society has 8 of these not very common coins, but none shows the vowel point. Of those now offered to the Society three show it. I have selected two of them... 2

Dámá Játá Shri—Neither of the Society's two coins shows more than a trace of the name; two of the four in this collection from Kutch give the name clearly. I have taken one, ... 1

Asa Dámá.—The name of this satrap, was first read by Prinsep as Aga Dámá. The Society has 2 coins and they might be so read. There are five among those now laid before the Society, four of which give the distinctive mark of S. I have selected 2 2

Rudra Sinha son of Soami Jina Dámá. The Society has no specimen of this satraps coin, though they are not very uncommon. There are 11 in this Kutch hoard, of which I have taken 3. All tend to show that the name is Jiva and not Jiva as given by Mr. Thomas........ 3

9

The Great Rudra Sáh.—The Society has 4 coins of this King, only one a good one. I have added 3 which give the legend distinctly 4

Vishva Sáh son of Atri Dámá.—The Society has six. I have added one 1

Vishva Sinha son of Rudra Sah.—I have taken three, two of which show that the name is Sinha not Sáh, the distinctive vowel is wanting on each of the three coins hitherto possessed by the Society 3

Atri Dámá.—The Society has 8 of these. The present collection has again enabled me to select two which give the vowel mark over the w. One is a remarkable coin as it has also the long á attached to the d in Dámá (ढ). I have never before seen any attempt to indicate this vowel in the Sáh coin legends, though it is generally distinct in the Cave Temple Inscriptions. I have taken altogether 5 of the coins of this King, two of which give different dates with unusual distinctness 5

22

I have given at the commencement of this memorandum a list of the Kings whose coins were found in this hoard with the number of coins belonging to each, because I have long been of opinion that information of this kind may hereafter lead to interesing results, and that the Society should therefore retain notes of such particulars. The present case illustrates, as well as a single instance can, the special object for which I have been desirous that these details should be preserved. It will be noticed that this hoard does not contain a coin of Svámi Rudra Sáh son of Svami Rudra Dámá, although that Satraps' coins are more numerous in the Societys' collection and I believe in some other collections than those of any other member of the Sáh Dynasty. The most probable inference (and one which I had on entirely different grounds arrived at before I was aware of this) is that a later date is to be assigned to the reign of Svámi Rudra Sáh than to that of any Satrap represented by the coins in this hoard (M. K. Rudra Sáh son of Vira Dámá being among the member) or in other words that Svami Rudra Sah's coins did not come into circulation until after the date at which this collection was deposited in its place of concealment. As we have such weighty grounds for distrusting the present serial arrangement of the Sáh Satraps deduced from the supposed value of figures found on their coins (a subject on which I hope at no distant time to lay a few remarks before the Society) indications of the kind now mentioned can not fail, when such facts have sufficiently accumulated, to lead to valuable conclusions."

On account of the lateness of the hour, Dr. Birdwood's *original communication* was deferred to the next meeting. The best thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. Newton for his interesting and valuable Memo. on the Sáh coins and to the contributors to the Library for their presents, and the meeting was adjourned to Thursday the 13th March next.

COURT MARTIAL ON Dr. BOUSTEAD.

Fourth day, Saturday, Feb 22nd.

The Court re-assembled at the usual hour. A letter was read from Commander Hopkins requesting permission to be present at the examination of the witnesses, on the ground that Dr. Boustead had been permitted to be present during the proceedings of the Naval Court Martial.

The deputy Judge Advocate asked Dr. Boustead if he had any objection to Commander Hopkins being present during the examination of the witnesses?

Dr Boustead said that he had, as his presence would be calculated to influence some of the witnesses.

The court then closed for a short time to deliberate on Commander Hopkins' application. On the re-opening of the court,

The deputy Judge Advocate informed Commander Hopkins that the court could not grant his request.

Mr. Robinson, I. N. called and examined by the prosecutor.—I gave evidence on the Naval Court Martial for the trial of Commander Hopkins, on charges preferred by Dr. Boustead. I know nothing of the first charge. In reference to the second charge Commander Hopkins may or may not have told Dr. Boustead to hold his tongue. I know nothing about the third and fourth charges. In reference to the fifth charge I was on the poop and the Captain appeared to be very much excited. I heard him say something about presumptuous. My opinion is that he did make use of the words "here men die on board my ship and the doctor and apothecary know nothing about it." I have also faint recollection of his having denied saying so. In reference to the seventh charge I recollect on or about the 28th Feb. Dr. Boustead being placed under arrest, and I believe from occurrences that took place at that time, and which I have been endeavouring to remember, that Dr. Boustead was so placed in arrest for making what he (Commander Hopkins) called a false statement, that he Commander Hopkins had said that "men die on board my ship without either the doctor or apothecary seeing them"; or words to that effect. I heard the captain and Dr. Boustead, to the best of my belief, styling his letter as insolent. In reference to the ninth charge Commander Hopkins's manner was usually so harsh and uncouth that I cannot distinguish between one day and another. I know nothing in reference to the after charges. I do recollect something about his saying that he would call the sick aft whenever he chose and that he would take the responsibility on himself. When the circumstance I noticed occurred Dr. Boustead was standing with his hands on his hips. I then turned round and on turning my face towards them saw Dr. Boustead bring his hands down to his sides; as I conjectured in accordance with an order from the Captain. I did not hear any words. Commander Hopkins then stooped forward, which was his usual manner, when excited. I should think they were about three or four feet apart, but their faces were only some three or four inches from each other. Dr. Boustead was standing in a way that I do not consider to be disrespectful; and the Captain was stooping over and twirling his whiskers about. I did not hear what was said, at least if I did I do not recollect it. I recollect Dr. Boustead turning to go away: after going a few paces he returned, and resumed his former position (which was face to face with the Captain) as if in compliance to Commander Hopkins's orders. When I was questioned about these charges before on board the *Ajdaha*, on Commander Hopkins's trial, I could not then recollect them so minutely as I have now stated them. In reference to the sixth after charge, when the Captain was speaking to an officer on duty, it was frequently his habit to throw his arms about and to turn up his cuffs, and as that was his habit I should not notice anything about it as it would not strike me as being anything remarkable about it. I remember on or about the first of May seeing the sick mustered aft on the quarter deck at about 9 o'clock in the morning, and Mr. McGaa as the second officer taking notes at Commander Hopkins's dictation, and he was also speaking to some of the sick men in Hindustani.

Cross-examined by the prisoner.—I did not hear Commander Hopkins state that he never did use the words "here men die on board my ship without being seen either by the doctor or apothecary." Dr. Boustead's manner on the occasion of his being charged by Commander Hopkins with making a false statement, was that of a person patiently listening to whatever observation Commander Hopkins had to make at that time. He evinced no signs of disrespect to the best of my judgment. Commander Hopkins's manner and address towards Dr. Boustead was harsh and uncouth. That is his manner was objectionable and his attitude uncalled for, and tending to provoke. When Dr. Boustead was called back by the Captain, he was about four feet distance from him. I was about ten paces distant from them at that time. I heard Commander Hopkins dictating some words to Mr. McGaa, but I do not remember what they were. As far as I recollect the notes related to the sick, they might have reference to Dr. Boustead as well. I might have seen the letter written by Dr. Boustead, and alluded to by Commander Hopkins, but it would be a fortnight after that time, but I do not now remember.

This letter is produced and after being shewn to the witness is read by the Deputy Judge advocate. It was dated Point de Galle and had reference to the death of the sepoy, and contained a request from Dr Boustead to Commander Hopkins desiring him to address the doctor privately on professional affairs.

Cross-examination continued.—It is my firm belief that this is the letter.

Another letter is here produced by the prosecutor and placed in the hands of the witness to read. After this it is read by the Deputy Judge Advocate. The letter was addressed by Dr. Boustead to Commander Hopkins, expostulating with him about the sick being forced to come aft, and of their complaining of being worse in consequence; stating likewise that he (the doctor) would not hold himself responsible; and adding that he intended to send an official letter to the superintending Surgeon on the subject.

Witness.—I believe that I have seen this letter before.

Captain Bannerman, 3rd Regiment N. I. called and examined by the prosecutor.—I gave evidence at the Naval Court Martial. In reference to the fifth charge I heard Commander Hopkins make use of the words,—"here men die on board my ship without being seen by either the doctor or apothecary," or words to that effect. It was on the occasion of the sepoy's death on board the *Dalhousie*. I have heard about Ensign Hunter's remark about Dr. Boustead being treated by Commander Hopkins, as if he had been a dog. That remark was put into Ensign Hunter's mouth by Dr. Boustead. He said to Ensign Hunter "don't you think he treated me like a dog," when Hunter said "yes, I do. I don't know anything about any of the after charges having left the ship. I was on board the ship at the time when most of the occurrences took place and referred to in the primary charges. I was summoned to give evidence on Commander Hopkins Court Martial; and when I received the summons I was at Malligaum. I did not remark anything particular in Commander Hopkins's conduct towards Dr. Boustead while I was on board the *Dalhousie*. His manner was always disagreable towards all his officers. Ensign Hunter is dead.

The prisoner reserved his cross-examination of this witness.

To the Court.—Ensign Hunter did not add anything to the remark beyond what Dr. Boustead suggested. The remark was made on the 28th of April. Dr. Boustead asked him on the same evening. I believe he answered unthinkingly at the time, and I know that he was very much annoyed that some notice was likely to be taken of the matter. Dr. Boustead's manner towards Commander Hopkins was always respectful whenever I saw them together.

Captain Chapman, 3rd Regiment, N. I. called and examined by the prosecutor.—I was examined at Commander Hopkins's Court Martial. I do not know anything in reference to the four first charges. I heard the remark made by Commander Hopkins that "men died on board and the doctor and apothecary knew nothing about it." It was a general remark and not addressed to any one in particular, I believe that Dr. Boustead was present, but as it is two years ago I could not speak with certainty. I do not distinctly recollect the circumstances under which Dr. Boustead was placed under arrest. It was only in consequence of my letter written at the time that I am enabled to remember anything about the affair. In regard to Ensign Hunter, I recollect hearing him say, that the remarks previously alluded to, did not originate with him. He told me that in China. He might have mentioned it on board the ship. This is the letter (produced) that I alluded to. (The letter was then read. It had referenec to what the witness heard Commander Hopkins say about men dying on board the ship without being seen by the doctor or apothecary) I was sent for to give evidence at the Naval Court Martial by order of the Adjutant General whilst at Malligaum.

Prisoner reserved his cross-examination.

To the Court.—In my letter just read to the court, I stated that I did not know what Dr. Boustead was placed under arrest for. At that time I did not know but now I know having learned it at the Naval Court Martial, and it was in reference to the remark of men dying on board the ship. I have heard Commander Hopkins speak angrily to Dr. Boustead on board the ship, as if he was displeased with him. His manner generally to his officers was curt, unpleasant and disagreeable. Dr. Boustead's behaviour towards Commander Hopkins, during these circumstances and in general was never otherwise than respectful as far as I have seen.

Mr. Antram called and examined by the prosecutor.—I remember on the occasion of the muster on the 11th February, hearing Commander Hopkins say that a man named Slater had been three months on the sick list, and that as he did not appear to get better on board he should be sent on shore. And when the doctor told him that he was the best judge, the Captain told him to hold his tongue. Dr. Boustead made some complaint about an officer of the ship to the Captain. I was not present when Dr. Boustead was placed under arrest. I remember that the Captain ordered all the sick aft, and as far as I can remember he said that he would order them aft whenever he chose. The reason why I appeared to give evidence at the Naval Court Martial, was that I was ordered by the Commander-in-Chief.

To the prisoner.—I should say that Commander Hopkins' manner towards Dr. Boustead was offensive.

It being now four o'clock the Court adjourned until Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock.

DETENTION OF INSUFFICIENTLY STAMPED LETTERS.

The subjoined correspondence relative to the practice in the Post office of detaining insufficiently stamped letters intended for despatch to Europe, has been placed at our disposal:—

No. 1 of 1862.

Bombay, 9th Jan. 1862.

To E. Impey, Esq.,
Post Master General, Bombay.

Sir,—By direction of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce I have the honor to bring to your notice the extreme inconvenience occasioned to the public at large and more particularly to the Mercantile Community by the enforcement of those Sections of the Post Office Act (No 17 of 1854) which provide for the return of letters insufficiently stamped.

On a recent occasion a letter containing an important telegram for the Malta line was despatched to Allexandria, but being insufficiently stamped by two annas was returned to the writers the day following the departure of the Overland Mail Steamer; thus delaying the information for at least eight days.

The Chamber were under the impression that in consequence of their urgent representation this objectionable practice had been discontinued, and I am directed therefore to hand you annexed copies of the letters between Government and the Chamber on the subject. It is probable that the return of the letter in question has been ordered through inadvertence of the subordinate officials of the Post Office, and I have therefore respectfully to request that directions may be given which will remove the possibility of such accidents occurring in future; as very heavy losses may be occasioned by the detention of important Letters.—I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

H. Brooke, Secretary.

(*Circular.*)
No. 28 of 1861.

Post Office officials are hereby informed, that the Rule has been rescinded under which the pre-payment of letters between Great Britain and India was compulsory.

After the 1st of March it will be optional with the sender to prepay letters addressed to Great Britain or to send them unpaid or insufficiently paid. Letters will be forwarded charged with a fine of four annas in addition to the Ordinary Postage.

E. Impey,
Postmaster General.

Bombay, Post Master General's Office, 25th Feb. 1861.

No. 8 of 1862.

To T. Garrett, Esq.,
Postmaster, Bombay.

Bombay, 25th January 1862.

Sir,—By direction of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce I have the honor to hand you enclosed the cover of the letter despatched by Messrs. Robinson and Co. and returned to them on the 27th December.

I beg to observe that it is not the delay in returning the letter, of which the Chamber complain, but of the part of letters insufficiently stamped in being detained, when it would appear as easy to levy double postage on delivery in Egypt or elsewhere as it is in Bombay where that course is constantly pursued.—I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient Servant,

H. Brooke, Secretary.

No. 318 of 1862.

To the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

Sir,—In reply to your letters No. 1, dated 5th January to my address, and No. 8, dated 28th January to that of the Post Master, Bombay, I have the honor to state that, the Rules to which you refer have been rescinded since 1st March 1861, but you will perceive from the copy of the orders on the subject attached that they only apply to letters for Great Britain, not for Red Sea stations or Suez, Cairo, and Alexandria, and although it would be, as you observe, quite as easy to levy double postage on the delivery of insufficiently paid letters in Egypt or elsewhere, I regret that it cannot be done (with every desire on my part to meet the wishes of the Chamber) without permission from Her Majesty's Post Master General in London.

2. This I will apply for at the same time, it occurs to me that the Mercantile community have the remedy in their own hands. The postal rates on letters for Egypt have been extensively published and are well known and in matters of such extreme importance as Telegrams (which are not very numerous) it is not, I submit, unreasonable to expect that the requirements of the Post Office should be studied and observed, especially as inattention to them throws the whole onus and odium on the Post Office.—I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

E. Impey,
Post Master General.

Bombay, Camp Indore, 14th February 1862.

No. 530 of 1862.

To E. Impey, Esq.,
Post Master General, Bombay.

Sir,—The papers covered by your docket No. 96 of the 9th ultimo, I have the honor to return, and to state that from the inquiry instituted the delay in returning the insufficiently paid letter alluded to was caused by its being discovered on the last opening of the Receiving Box at 5 P. M. when it was too late (night) and was returned next morning.

2. I have now the honor to place before you a subsequent letter No. 8 of the 25th ultimo from the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce showing it was not the delay in sending back but its not being despatched by the mail that the Chamber complain of and urge on consideration.

3. If I be allowed the remark, it occurs to me there can be no question that very serious results must follow from important commercial letters being so held back; and I have presumed to take this occasion to refer to the correspondence which passed on subjects of almost similar character, *i. e.* prepayment of letters for Bombay from Alexandria and Suez and orders issued revising the rules for detention of insufficiently paid letters from the United Kingdom via Marseilles, and it is my belief that if you approve the present ground of complaint could be removed by a similar payment of postage due and levy of fine at place of destination.—I have, &c.,

E. T. Beauvais,
Post Master.

Bombay General Post Office, 6th Feb. 1862.

No. 531 of 1862.

Copy forwarded to H. Brooke, Esq., Secretary to Chamber of Commerce in reference to his letter No. 8 of 25th ultimo.

E. T. Beauvais,
Post Master.

Bombay, General Post Office, 6th February 1862.

My Dear Mr. Brooke,—The subject of special arrangements for Alexandria and Suez telegrams I have sent up and shown, I merely want an order and every thing you wish can be done. I will of course write you when I hear from Government or Dr. Impey.—Yours,

E. T. Beauvais.

SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY PARSEE BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

The annual exhibition of the Central and Branch Schools of the above Institution took place on the 20th instant in the Rooms of the Central School.

The Girls from the three Female Schools began to assemble early in the afternoon and filled the large front room on the second floor to overflowing, all in holiday attire, and forming alone a most interesting sight. The boys from the Branch School were accommodated in the large lobby on the first floor and the others, chiefly in their usual class rooms. Soon after two the Rev. Dr. Wilson arrived and at once began to examine the boys, first of one class and then of another, in English Reading, Grammar and Etymologies, in Gujarathi translation and Grammar. By the time he had got over two classes, Mr. Coke, the Government Educational Inspector, joined him, and together they examined the highest class in Ancient Geography, History, &c.

The boys of the first three classes who were to receive prizes were afterwards removed into the large hall of meeting which was seated for visitors, the walls were hung with specimens of the Berlin-wool work of the Girls, and on the table were numerous specimens of writing by boys in all the various stages of progress, both in English and Gujarathi hands, also several essays written by the boys of different classes.

The Honorable W. E. Frere presided on the occasion. There were present, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Bart. the Honorable Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy; Bomonjee Hormusjee Wadia, Esq.; Cursetjee Furdonjee Esq.; Dosabhoy Sorabjee Moonshee Esq.; Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy Esq.; Dinshawjee Maneckjee Esq.; Merwanjee Framjee Esq. Members of the Punchayet; H. Coke, Esq.; M. A. Educational Inspector C. D.; the Rev. Dr. Wilson, Sir Alexander Grant Bart.; W. Loudon Esq.; Framjee Nusserwanjee Patell, Esq.; Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, Esq.; Bomanjee Framjee Cama, Esq.; Dosabhoy Hormusjee Cama, Esq.; Cursetjee Rustomjee Cama Esq.; Dhunjeebhoy Framjee Patell, Esq.; Ardaseer Dosabhoy Moonshee, Esq.; Peerozshaw Shapoorjee Esq.; Rao Bahadur Maganbhai Carramchand, Byramjee Maneckjee Wadia, Esq.; Homjee Cursetjee Dady, Esq.; Sorabjee Jehangeer, Esq.; Hormusjee Pestonjee, Esq.; Pestonjee Burjorjee, Esq.; and several other European and Native gentleman.

The Hon'ble W. E. Frere took the Chair at half-past 4 P. M., and opened the meeting by calling upon the Principal to read his report for the past year. Mr. Burgess accordingly rose and read the following

Report.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—Previous to the middle of February last year this Institution had been for a short time without European superintendence. On entering upon the duties of my office, my attention was very early given to the class registers, which I found to contain a considerable number of names of boys who had not been in attendance for several months. After correction the number of *bona fide* scholars was found to be 308.

From that time till the end of January we have enrolled 236 pupils and struck off 167,—so that the numbers last month on the class registers amounted to 377 in the Central School, being an increase of 69 in the year.

In the Branch School at Mamadevi there were twelve months ago 114 pupils; the entries have been 118 and the withdrawals 77,—thus the attendance is now 155, the increase being 41.

From the abstract of the average daily attendance during each month printed in the Class and Prize lists (at page 16) it will be seen that the average number of scholars daily present in the classes of both schools is about 80 per cent of those on the registers at the time. During the rains there was a slight decrease in the numbers; and towards the end of the year the attendance was less regular than usual,—probably owing to the prevalence of colds and fever at that season among the classes to whom the scholars belong.

One of the great difficulties that have to be contended with in such schools is the propensity of the parents to keep their children at home on the most frivolous excuses:—not only are they detained on account of the illness of other members of their families, but very frequently, if there is a burial in the neighbourhood,—if any of their relatives are going to a marriage or a garden feast, or the like,—they are required to go there also rather than attend the school. Parents do not understand that the time of a boy's absence is not a measure of the loss he thereby sustains,—that he not only loses his place in the class, and a portion of instruction, but that he will also be unprepared with the next day's lessons, and have missed instruction necessary to enable him to keep pace with his fellows. They value the loss as nothing, because they have nothing to pay for the instruction. In order if possible to render the attendance more regular, the Panchayet were pleased to allow me first the occasional services of a messenger or visitor to call upon the parents of absentees, and, when occasion required, to try to reason with them on this matter:—and as his visits seemed to produce some effect,—the more regular services of another have since been kindly substituted. The prevalence of sickness of late has so disturbed the attendance that it can scarcely as yet be determined what success has really resulted. In such an experiment it should be remembered that much must depend upon the manner and personal influence of the visitor.

Besides the irregularity of attendance another circumstance which greatly interferes with the attainments of the pupils is the short period the great majority of them continue attending school at one time. Some seem to wander about from one school to another at short intervals; others, after attending for a few months are withdrawn to do work, and do not return for many months,—some not for two or three years. Want of conveyance and protection especially during the rains, probably also act in preventing parents living at a distance from sending their children at an earlier age, and keeping them more regularly at school. From the movement of pupils already stated (if the past year is to be reckoned as giving a fair average)—it appears that the mean period of each pupil's continuous attendance is only about 19 months at one time; and out of this period I find that the majority are not in school more than 390 days. It would be very unfair then to expect these schools to compete with those attended by paying pupils, whose parents have, in many cases, themselves received some education, and are better able to keep their sons both more regularly and for a longer period of time under instruction. The object with which this Institution however was originated by its nobly generous founder was not to afford a high education, or to compete with the higher Government Schools, or those for the middle and wealthier classes,—but, in the words of the Deed, to give "an education confined to Writing, Reading, and Composition in the English and Native Languages; in Arithmetic, and such useful knowledge as may fit the children for trades or arts and industrial pursuits." This ought to be, and is our principal aim, and to its satisfactory attainment all the appliances in the power of the Institution will be fully required.

With the objects of the Institution I am quite in agreement with Mr. Coke, who in his last report expresses himself as follows:—"The fact is that after the pupils have been six months or a year in this (the highest) class they find that they have a sufficiently good education to command situations outside of Rupees 15 and 20 per mensem, and these they are forced to accept by their parents, who, in many cases, themselves have never been in the receipt of more than 12 or 15 Rupees per mensem. The question then arises, if it is desirable, how are we to keep the sons of poor parents in school long enough to make them better scholars? My own opinion is, that in the generality of cases if a boy gets such an education as will ensure him a respectable livelihood in the station in which he had been born and will make him a good citizen so far as the state is concerned, this is all that need be done for him by eleemosynary education. Still something must be done to make teachers out of this class of people, for teaching is a dry and hard occupation, which will never be adopted by the sons of wealthy men, however great the emoluments attached. There are now so great a number of teacherships in the schools of the Panchayet alone, that it is necessary to create a supply of persons competent to hold these situations, and to ensure sufficiently high attainments for these offices, the senior scholars of the Institution must be induced to remain a longer time in the Institution than they have hitherto done. Perhaps if ten scholarships of the value of from 3 to 6 Rupees per mensem were created to be held by lads above sixteen years of age, this would be an inducement to many to remain in the hope of obtaining a higher class of education, and so beginning the world in a higher grade than if they were forced by present penury to commence life for themselves at sixteen years of age, on such salaries as they can then obtain. I throw out this merely as a suggestion of means which might be employed to raise the standard of attainments in the Central school of the Parsee Benevolent Institution."

This suggestion of Mr. Coke's has already been to some extent acted upon, and there are now *four* boys in the Fifth class to whom small scholarships have been very kindly awarded by the Panchayet.

Had we full information of how all are now employed who, during the past year, have left the Institution, it would doubtless be seen that it does in some measure accomplish its object. What is required of it is, that it should do so to a larger extent and more effectively. Unfortunately, of those who leave, comparatively few take the trouble to give any information as to the cause of their doing so. But from amongst those who have left the Central school during the past year, the following causes have been assigned:—

1. Dead.
2. Left on account of distance.
1. Because not placed in a higher class than he was thought fit for.
4. From sickness.
11. or probably more, have left Bombay for their native places.
3. Employed as Teachers in Girls' Schools.
2. „ in Printing offices.
8. „ in Service and trades.
2. „ in the Electric Telegraph Office.
4. „ in Railway Office.
10. „ in Merchant's Offices.

Out of the very large proportion who have left without assigning any cause, is it surely not going too far to suppose that at least as many more are similarly employed.

When I took charge of the Institution a year ago, there were, (in accordance with the Rules and Regulations sanctioned by Government in 1860.) Five classes in the Anglo-vernacular division. The first or lowest and the second classes were very large,—the former containing about 70 boys;—and as no considerable numbers were fit for advancement, it was found necessary to divide the class and employ an additional teacher. Mr. Nasarwanjee Cúverjee, a former pupil of the highest class, was accordingly put in temporary charge of the lower division, which has since made creditable progress under his management. The services of Mr. Nanalbhoy Rúpshankar were engaged for the Second Vernacular class. This arrangement may be regarded as only temporary, and should it be found practicable at any time, it may be done away with. It necessitates the teaching of the two divisions in one room, separated only by an open wooden partition, and so to some extent, acts injuriously on the maintaining of order and attention in both.

I need not enter minutely into the progress of each class in the different subjects taught, as, besides the monthly reports, submitted to the Punchayet, the Government Educational Inspector, Mr. Coke, has submitted a report, already quoted from, on the state of each class,—made on the basis of a very careful examination, conducted by him in the month of October last. Mr. Coke thus sums up:—"I examined the Bombay Schools throughout in the beginning of last month, and found them all in a very satisfactory state of progress."

I shall now merely state that, the branches that were formerly most deficient in the work of the school were Grammar, Gujarathi and Writing; and in each of these there is more or less improvement generally visible,—varying in degree of course, in the different classes. Whatever may have been the cause of the neglect of Writing, it certainly was neglected;—few boys held their pens correctly, not many had copy lines from which to write; every boy seemed to be allowed to write how he pleased and what he pleased; many were left to make their own pens, without having received instruction how to make them so as to be of any service to them in what they were attempting. A small stock of copy lines was, sometime ago, supplied by the Punchayet, and by my frequent visits to each class during the writing hours, giving advice and instruction, I trust the masters have now learnt what is their duty and how to discharge it. Improvement is already very perceptible, and I hope in the course of another year it will be still more decidedly marked.

In Gujarathi the system of translating *wholesale*, if the expression may be allowed, was the only one in use twelve month's ago. I have tried to make the teachers understand that such a slip-shod style of translation, though very easy, is far from satisfactory, and tends to encourage habits of carelessness,—whereas the practice of carefully rendering word for word, so far as the idiom of the languages admit, is the best training a boy can have in habits of accuracy of thought and expression.

In Grammar more attention has been given to Syntax, and accuracy in Parsing, and progress has been generally made in this branch.

Whilst much still remains to be done, I trust the beginning of an improved system in the teaching of these branches has been made. The advancement that may still be possible must, to a great extent, depend on the degree to which the teachers of the different classes second my efforts and carry out my directions. It is hoped that in another year the results will be more patent, and that the boon which such an institution aims at conferring shall not (through the negligence of those employed in it at least), fail in reaching the class for which it is specially intended.

I have to thank the gentlemen of the Punchayet for the uniform kindness they have manifested in attending to the suggestions I have found it necessary from time to time to make, and the readiness with which they have supplied me with whatever was considered necessary for the good of the School. To the Library about 100 volumes were liberally added, partly in completion of books of which one or more volumes were previously in it; but chiefly of books of a popular character, and more suited to encourage a taste for reading among the young than the mass of the older books. The attempt to foster habits of reading, it is encouraging to be able to record, has as yet been reasonably successful, and a number of the older boys are now regular readers,—many of the new books being sought after with great avidity. Before another year expires I trust the number of readers will be considerably augmented.

Girls Schools in Bombay.

The Girls' Schools are not directly under my superintendence, but I cannot help observing that under the energetic and enthusiastic care of the Secretary Mr. Nusserwanjee Byramjee, and your intelligent and deserving Vernacular Superintendent Mr. Chimanlal Nandlal, they seem to be doing well. During the year 1859 they increased in the numbers in attendance by 31 per cent, in 1860 by 20 per cent, and in 1861 by 15 per cent,—so that in 3 years the attendance has risen from 360 to 651. The great want is female teachers, a want too that already, so far as teaching sewing and embroidery at least is concerned, has to some extent been supplied in the schools belonging to the Institution in the Mofussil. There is however some encouragement in the fact that the joint teacher of one of the classes in the Chandanwady Girls' School in Bombay is a female. It is to be hoped that in this respect the enlightenment of Bombay will not long be behind that of Surat. Of the Girls' Schools, Mr. Coke reports as follows:—

"Since my last examination the Government series of Gujarathi reading books has been introduced into the Girls' schools and they certainly seemed much more appropriate to the tender nature of the readers than the books which I noticed before. It is very much to be desired that a class of female teachers should be created who would eventually supercede the male teachers. The schools might and *would* then be visited by the mothers of the girls and a feminine or gentle influence would be exercised in their management. I have no doubt the present male teachers are kind and gentle; they all *do* appear a mild set of men, but it is somewhat opposed to one's innate idea of what is correct, that little girls should be taught by bearded men. It might be some time before a sufficient number of female teachers could be provided, but the immense advantages of having such teachers render the scheme worthy of a trial."

Mofussil Schools.

Of the Branch Schools in the Mofussil, that of Tarapúr in the Poona divison is very favorably reported of by Mr. Coke's Deputy, Rao Sahib Narayen Bhai. Since May 1860 the attendance had increased from 23 pupils in all, to 49 boys and 13 girls, with a very high proportion regularly present.

From the Northern Division Mr. Richey the Government Inspector reports as follows:—

"Of your Vernacular boys' Schools I would mention those of Broach, and Gandevi and the No. 3 School at Surat, as the most promising. Balsar is in many respects flourishing and Bilimora is in a fair way to do well under the present master lately appointed. The master at Gandevi deserves great credit for the efficient manner in which he has conducted his School, and the very satisfactory progress it has made during the short period since its opening."

"In handwriting the boys of the first class of the English School at Surat have reached a high average."

"At Bilimora, the present master has already improved the condition of the School and its attendance."

"The School at Nowsary is now supplied with a good master," and "I have full confidence that it is done justice to by him."

"Both the Girls' School's at Surat are doing very well. The studies having hitherto been confined to Reading, Writing and Arithmetic. I desired the masters to introduce Grammar and Geography in the 1st classes as in boys' classes of the same standing."

The School at Nowsary is reported to be "in a good state as to numbers and efficiency." "Of the girls' classes attached to boys' schools, those at Bulsar and Gandevi deserve mention as flourishing and popular."

In conclusion I take the liberty of congratulating the gentlemen of the Punchayet on the extent of the benefits conferred by the munificent charity of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jeejebhoy. The blessings it distributes are not "a drop in a bucket." The numbers attending the different schools of this Institution alone must form a very perceptible item of those enjoying the privileges of Education in this Presidency. You will observe from the last page of the lists in your hands that the pupils receiving instruction this month numbered 2281 of whom 933 are females—a feature well deserving our attention and gratitude.

H. Coke, Esq. M. A., Educational Inspector, then rose and said,—

Sir,—From the Report which has just been read you will be able to form a tolerably correct opinion of the present state of the Schools of the Parsee Benevolent Institution, but you will perhaps allow me in my capacity as Government visitor of these Schools, to add a few remarks on the same subject.

During the last two years I have examined all the Schools in Bombay several times, both *viva voce* and by means of written papers. I am now able to say that they are quietly and honestly performing the work which they have to do.

The object of the Institution, as has been stated in the Report, is not to train up a few boys to a high standard, but to give to the greatest number possible such an education as will enable them to procure an honest livelihood in their own station of life. It is a Benevolent Institution, and its chief aim is to give a moderate but sound training to the children of those who cannot afford to pay the high fees charged in other Schools. That it succeeds in doing this is evident from the great number of pupils who are constantly leaving the higher classes to enter upon situations considered lucrative by persons in their own ranks of life. Occasionally we find that the pupils of this, as of other similar Institutions in Europe do strike out new paths for themselves, and distance their compeers in the race of life. I have ascertained that many whose names I might mention, rising from humble origin, have passed through this School and eventually become Graduates in Medicine; some are employed on high salaries in Merchants' offices; some have become teachers; others are Station Masters on the Railway; and one has lately passed the Law Examination qualifying him to practise as a Pleader in some of the Courts. It must be acknowledged that these are the bright exceptions, the generality of the young men who leave these benches enter upon situations such as those mentioned in Mr. Burgess' Report.

In the prospectus of this day's proceedings, which has been prepared for the information of gentlemen present, the course of study pursued in the different Schools will be found. Time would not permit, nor indeed do I suppose that the meeting would like to be detained, while we examine all the classes, but from my experience of Schools I can conscientiously state, that considering the class of pupils, and the difficulties pointed out by the Principal, the acquirements of the boys of this School are as great as can be expected.

I am not an advocate for public exhibitions of School learning, for when persons interested examine, it is open to the objection that questions and answers may have been prepared. On the other hand, when strangers examine before a public meeting of this kind, the pupils are apt to be nervous and to forget what they really do know. I shall be happy however to put a few questions to the boys who come forward for prizes, and Dr. Wilson, who kindly attended for two hours before the meeting assembled, and has examined three of the higher classes of the School, will express his opinion as to the progress which they have made.

The staff of Teachers are efficient and hard working men, and the Principal is in every way worthy of the confidence of the Punchayet and of the public of Bombay.

I have watched over the progress of the Girls' School for the last three years with much interest, and find that there has been a steady increase in the attendance at the Bombay Schools of more than one hundred per annum. There are now 933 girls in the Schools of the Parsee Púnchayet. Other Parsee, and some Hindoo Female Schools, exist in Bombay, but all labor under the same difficulties—want of female teachers—hence the early withdrawal of girls from school, and the slender stock of knowledge which they take away. Acting on the suggestion made in one of my Reports, the Punchayet have engaged the services of two female teachers in one of their schools, but they, no doubt, are very young, and will shortly be removed by their friends, as they are not associated with female coadjutors.

I believe that if only one woman could be found in Bombay competent to instruct girls from the age at which they leave these schools till they are 17 or 18 years old, it would be worth the attempt to induce her at almost any cost to open a class for elder girls at her own house. If she succeeded in training up 8 or 10 pupils, 3 or 4 out of these might be induced to conduct a school by themselves. Such a school presided over by a Committee of Parsee Ladies would, I feel confident, become exceedingly popular.

My Deputy Inspector, Mr. Jehangheer Hormasjee, has carefully examined the three Girls' Schools of this Institution, and he states that, considering the tender years of the pupils and the irregularity of their attendance, the progress made in all the schools is fair and satisfactory; he considers that in the useful branches of reading and orthography little girls outdo their brothers of equal age in Government Schools, that they possess strong memory and intelligence, but are little in the habit of thinking; but this may be said of children varying from 5 to 11 years of age in any country. The Deputy Inspector considers that great improvement is discernible in the progress as well as in the attendance at the Schools, and that this is due in great part to the zeal of the Superintendant, Mr. Chimunlal Naudlal, and to the interest which the Secretary of the Institution, Mr. Nusserwanjee Byramjee, takes in the cause of Female Education. I can myself bear testimony to the Secretary's great exertions for the welfare of all the schools supported by the funds of the Institution.

Before concluding, allow me, Sir, again to draw the attention of this meeting to the great number of pupils who are receiving a free education through the beneficence of the noble founder of this Institution. Nearly 2300 scholars assemble daily in the schools which bear his name—as many more have probably left, and are now reaping the benefits of the education which they received therein; and thus through his benevolence has many a poor family found plenty, and many a subject of the state been rescued from the ruinous habits which generally accompany poverty and ignorance.

The Chairman then called upon the Rev. Dr. Wilson to express the opinion he had formed of the Schools.

Dr. Wilson said, he was greatly pleased with what he had seen, and having examined several of the classes he was happy to bear his testimony to the order, attention and promptitude in answering manifested by them. He had examined the school two years ago in a more deliberate and formal manner, and he could conscientiously bear his strong testimony to the marked progress that had since been made, and especially in the improved order and discipline which were so visible. He had no doubt that it would continue to give all reasonable satisfaction under the able and energetic superintendence of the present principal, Mr. Burgess, who was well known to be every way qualified for his laborious duties. He thought all must look to this school with great satisfaction, both as a memorial of the late worthy and munificent founder, and on account of the education that through its instrumentality is imparted to so many hundreds of his race. It had been truly said of some men that, "being dead they yet speak," and it might be said of others, that being dead they yet act, and among these the late Sir Jamsetjee was rightly to be ranked. It had always been a source of great pleasure to him, to observe the benevolence of the Parsees, and to see their charitable undertakings crowned with success. Notice, he said, had been taken of the girls' schools in the report and by Mr. Coke, and he could not avoid remarking that he considered it the greatest and crowning honour of the Parsees, that they took such an interest in Female Education. In this they were no doubt advancing their own best interests, and would be the first to reap the benefits of it; but they were also setting an example to be imitated by the other races in India. A French writer had well said that the education of females was the best index of the civilization of a people, and the schools belonging to this institution, and the others not connected with it, spoke well for the progress of this community. No doubt the 900 or more girls now in the schools of the Panchayet will yet exercise a great and good influence. It is not yet, however, that their full results are to be expected, we must look for the fruits when these girls grow up to be mothers. It is to educated mothers that we must look for the exercise of the best influences in society, and for the formation of the character of future generations. With hearty wishes for the prosperity of the Institution under its present management, he begged to express the pleasure he felt in having been permitted to be present on this occasion.

Three Girls Classes were then called up and examined in reading, recitation of Gujarathi poetry, with and without the singing of it, and having acquitted themselves to the satisfaction of the audience, were presented with prizes of work-boxes and Gujarathi books, delivered to each by the Hon'ble Chairman.

The Senior boys were next called up and minutely examined by Dr. Wilson on the substance, spelling, translation, &c. of a poem which they recited.

Prizes were then awarded to Sorabjee Framjee, the first boy in the Institution, and to the others who had distinguished themselves in their several classes, both in the Central and Branch Schools.

The Hon'ble Mr. Frere regretted that his coadjutor, the Hon'ble Mr. Reeves, was prevented by absence from Bombay at present from occupying the chair on this occasion as, he said, Mr. Reeves would have been able to do more justice to the Institution than he could hope to do. He would not detain those present very long. Dr. Wilson and Mr. Coke in their remarks had said all that need be said, but he *must* and *did* congratulate the Panchayet and those present on the improvement that had taken place in the Institution of late, and he did so with the more confidence on account of the tone of diffidence with which the Principal had spoken of it in the report he had read. Mr. Burgess' attempts to secure more regularity of attendance he considered a very important feature, as on the regularity, quite as much as on the duration of their attendance at school the improvement of the pupils depended. Regret was expressed in the report at not finding the scholars' stay at school of longer duration, but he must say he thought there was not much foundation for it; the results which had been brought before them shewed, that even with the present periods of school attendance, the Institution is able to give to the youth an education which suits them for usefulness in life, and for following the vocations to which youth of the class ought as a general rule to devote themselves. In rarer cases where boys possess genius and energy to fit them for professions requiring a much higher education, these qualifications would force aside and overcome the difficulties of their social position. Whilst he approved of Mr. Coke's suggestion of training some of the boys to be masters, and trying to detain them longer at school for that purpose by affording them scholarships, he thought these ought not to be given to the senior boys as such, but to those irrespective of their age who manifested the most aptitude for the important work they were ultimately expected to take part in. No one, he thought, could question the energy of the Parsees; they might see sufficient proof every day they crossed the Esplanade that they could achieve whatever they set themselves to attempt, and if they gave such proofs of energy of body, it must surely indicate that they also possess some force of mind.

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Of the Girls' schools he would remark, that they seemed to be in a very flourishing and most satisfactory condition. But he was old enough to think that the real education wanted for girls, and that which alone could truly fit them for their special duties in life as wives and mothers, could not be imparted in schools. He would regret to think the day should ever come when it would be thought otherwise. The only place for rightly training girls was in woman's own sphere—at home. Let girls be educated as at present in the school so far as was necessary for them, and then let them, under the eye of their mothers themselves, be trained for their duties in life. He must in conclusion congratulate the Panchayet on the success that had crowned their efforts, and the blessings which his sons present were permitted to witness, as the fruits of the benevolence of their revered father, the late Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy.

Sir Jamsetjee Jajeebhoy in name of the meeting and Punchayet thanked Mr. Frere for his conduct in the chair, and the meeting broke up.

Law Intelligence.

SUPREME COURT.—PLEA SIDE.

Causes for trial this day.

83. Judoonathjee Brizruttonjee Maharaz *vs.* Cursondass Mooljee and another. (Part heard).

SUPREME COURT.—PLEA SIDE.

Seventeenth Day, Saturday 22nd February, 1862.

(BEFORE THE FULL COURT.)

THE MAHARAJ LIBEL CASE.

Judoonathjee Brizruttonjee Maharaj, vs. Cursondass Mooljee and another.

Before Mr. Bayley proceeded to examine the witnesses, Mr. Anstey asked the Court to take a note of the objection he had taken to the reception of the evidence of the witness Lallomull Motoomull who was proved to be present in Court contrary to the orders of the Judges.

Lallomull Motoomull examined, I am a Mooltanee and a member of the Wallabacharya sect. I was residing at Beyt about eleven years ago. I remember Jadunathjee Maharaj visiting Beyt during my stay there. I used to visit him. He was about twenty-three or twenty-four years of age. He was then a widower, his wife having died. Lukmeedass Khimjee was not at Beyt at that time. I did not know him and I did not see him. At that time the reputation of the plaintiff as to chastity and mortality was very good. There were no stories current then relative to his moral character. He was residing at the mansion of Juggonathjee Maharaj. The mansion was open to the visit of all the Vishnuvs during the time the Maharaj was at home. The retinue of the Maharaj consisted of sepoys, attendants, stewards, in all about twelve men. He had no Varkats with him. There are many temples in Beyt, and among them the temple of Luxmee. The shrine of Luxmee is about ten feet square. It is surrounded by a large court-yard. Those who have paid the Guicowar sirkar's dues are permitted to enter the shrine. A fee of one *cowree* is paid to the collectors of the Guicowar for entrance into the shrine by each visitor. Two or three days after the arrival of the plaintiff occurred the festival of Vusum Punchmee. It is customary on the occasion of that festival to throw gulal powder on the image. The Maharaj, the managers of the temple, and the Vishnuvs throw the gulal successively. No gulal is thrown on the persons of the Vishnuvs in this temple, but in other temples it is customary to throw gulal on the persons of the Vishnuvs. Altogether about a seer or half a seer of gulal is thrown on each occasion. The atmostphere is not obscured by the throwing of the gulall. I deal in gulal, piece goods and other articles. I sell gulall to the priest of the temples at Beyt. The Maharaj stands within the shrine when he throws the gulall on the idol, and he is surrounded by a circle of priests. The worshippers stand outside the shrine. In the temple the men stand on one side and the women on the other, but in the court-yard they stand together. There are four *gadees* belonging to the thirteen temples at Beyt. The *gadees* are priests who superintend the temples. The Guicowar sirkar's karbarres keep order in the temples, they send chopdars, sowars and sepoys. It is customary for pilgrims to visit the thirteen temples in Beyt in succession for worship of the images. The pilgrims or worshippers have to pay a fee to the Guicowar sirkar, in order to be allowed to enter the temple. The Maharaj makes a circuit of all the temples twice a day; he is followed by the four gadees. The circuit is made within half an hour. I never heard of Ras Mundli in Beyt, I never dreamt of it there. I only read of it in the newspaper.

Cross-examined by Mr. Anstey.—I swear I was not present in Court at any time during the trial. I never came in even once. The witnesses who swore that I was in Court, said what was the truth.

Re-examined.—I was afraid of being sent to jail and therefore I said that the witnesses spoke the truth, but I do swear that I did not come into Court.

Mr. Justice Arnould.—Mr. Scoble, what evidence do you expect from this man who says one thing at one time, and another thing at another time.

Witness then left the box.

Mr. Scoble.—Will your Lordships discharge the man from custody.

Chief Justice.—Discharge this man.

Davidass Hunsraj examined by Mr. Scoble. I was formerly a resident of Dwarka, and belong to the Vishnuv sect. I believe in one Maharaj as my Gooroo. About ten or twelve years ago I had invited plaintiff to may house on the occasion of the marriage of my daughter. He was then on a pilgrimage to Beyt and came down to Dwarka. I invited him because he bore a good character. I did not hear stories against his moral character. I managed for him to put in one of the religious places. He remained there for seven or eight days. I did not see nor hear of any immoral act on his part. The temples are superintended by the Guicowars's kamavisdars or revenue officers, who have charge of the jewels and other property of the temples. I have not seen gulall thrown on the person of the worshippers on one occasion of the Holee holidays in the temples of the female divinities. I never knew or heard of the existance of a Ras Mundli in Beyt. I would have punished the parties belonging to the mundli, if there was such. I only read of the Ras Mundli in the Gujratee newspapers, such as the *Parsee Reformer*. I know nothing at all about the Ras Mundli.

Cross-examined by Mr. Anstey.—I was in custody of the Guicowar for three years on a charge of having apprehended robbers in a foreign territory. I was a karbaree of the Guicowar. I was under surveillance at Baroda. I did not make *khutput* with the police of the Guicowar to remain in my house; Major Shortt did not sentence me to three years' imprisonment. Major Shortt tried me and made a report to the Guicowar. I was set at liberty about two years ago. I used to read the *Parsee Reformer* only. The Maharaj was abused in that paper.

Re-examined.—I was not tried by Major Shortt, but by the Guicowar.

Meetharam Purshotum examined.—I am a Bhattia by caste and belong to the sect of Wullabacharya. I know the plaintiff. I saw him in Beyt in the Hindoo year 1907. I was an assistant to the mehta of the kumavisdar. My duty was to attend upon the Maharajas who came there. I used to accompany the plaintiff whenever he visited the temples, four sepoys accompanied us. Plaintiff resided at the house of Dwarkanathjee. During his stay at Beyt, his reputation as to morality and chastity was very good. I never heard of stories to the prejudice of his character. I never saw any improper conduct on the part of the plaintiff during his visit to the temples. I was always in his company then. I have never heard of the Ras Mundli.

Cross-examined.—I only heard the name Ras Mundli for the first time when it was mentioned by Mr. Scoble. I heard today for the first time that plaintiff was charged with committing adultery. I know it from the reading of newspapers. I attended upon the Maharaja as a mark of respect. I accompanied him to the temple. I would not leave the Maharaj for a moment, even if he told me to do so. My instructions were not to leave his company while on a visit to the temples. A chopdar and a sepoy of the Guicowar attended upon him at home. They were under orders not to leave his company for a moment. They attended upon him even while he was asleep, or when he went for a natural purpose.

Re-examined.—The Maharaj never told me to leave him alone for a time. Wherever the Maharaj went, the sepoys followed him; they followed him even into his rooms. The Maharaj slept in the store room where the provisions were kept, and the sepoys followed him there too and watched him all night.

To Sir J. Arnould.—The Maharaj would not be alone for a moment. Though he wished to be left alone for a time and told the attendants to go away, they would not go away. They would disobey his orders.

To Sir M. Sausse.—When I was at Beyt, the Maharaj remained there ten or twelve days. It was the Hoolee festival at the time. Gulall was thrown out in the temple of Dwarkanathjee by the Maharaj and the priests. It is thrown on the persons of the worshippers. Men and women are allowed to worship the idol of Luxmee on payment of a fee of eight annas. They all enter the image-room by one door. Sometimes the Maharaj is present and sometimes not.

To Sir J. Arnould.—When the Maharaj is present in the temple, the people worship him after worshipping the image.

Raghojee Natha examined by Mr. Scoble.—I am a Bhathia by caste. The Maharaj is my Gooroo. I know the plaintiff. I saw him in Beyt in February 1851. He was there about eight or ten days. I visited him frequently to pay worship. During the time I was at Beyt I never heard of any stories to the prejudice of the Maharaj. I saw nothing improper in his conduct.

Cross-examined.—I was on a pilgrimage to Beyt at that time. I am quite sure I was not in Bombay in February 1851. I am a broker. I consider it a sin to give out the secrets of the Maharaj or to give evidence against him in open Court. I have told many lies while I was young, but now I am on the verge of the grave and why should I tell lies.

To Sir J. Arnould.—I consider it a sin to give evidence against the Maharaj. All the four corners of the world consider so. If Mathooradass Lowjee has given evidence against the Maharaj, he has committed a sin. People speak bad of him for doing so.

To Sir M. Sausse.—I never heard of a "bundobust" among the Bhattias. [Witness was here fined twenty-five Rupees for not giving direct answers to questions put to him]. I heard of a meeting of the Bhattias, but I do not know what it was for.

To Sir J. Arnould.—If the Maharaj committed adultery and if I saw him doing so, I would tell the Court.

To Sir M. Sausse.—I do not believe that the Maharaj would do anything bad. He is our Gooroo and all the women are like his daughters.

Preamjee Poonjee examined by Mr. Scoble.—I am a Cocurna Brahmin, and have served in the temple of Radhajee at Beyt for fifteen or twenty years. I have known the plaintiff since he visited Beyt ten or twelve years ago about the month of February. He visited the temple of Radhajee twice a day always accompanied by his attendants. I observed no improper or indecent conduct on the part of the plaintiff or the female worshippers in the temple. I heard no reports against him. It is not usual in our temple to throw gulall on the followers upon any occasion. So far as my information extends, the plaintiff bore a very good reputation as to chastity.

Cross-examined.—I have not heard any report against Jadunathjee's chastity up to this day. I am a follower of Runchorjee Maharaj of Mandvee.

Purshotum Doolubhoy examined.—I was formerly a resident of Surat. I have known the plaintiff since his stay in that city. He bears a good reputation. I have not heard of any reports prejudicial to his moral character.

Cross-examined.—I have never heard that he was charged with rape in Surat. I have read in the newspapers articles accusing him of committing adultery.

Pursotumdass Dyaram examined.—I am a shroff and a member of the Wallabcharya sect. I came from Surat in November last. I have known the plaintiff since he was in Surat. The plaintiff bore a good character in Surat as regards morality and chastity. I have not heard that he had committed a rape. I only read of it in the newspapers here. I used to worship him. I have another Gooroo. Since my arrival in Bombay I have visited him twice or thrice.

Cross-examined.—I have heard many people speak bad of plaintiff's moral character in Bombay. I love my Gooroo and worship him as I worship my god. I consider it improper and wrong for a person to give evidence unfavourable to his Gooroo.

Re-examined.—I would not tell a lie, even if it would do good to the Maharaj. If I had known any thing against the Maharaj I would have told it.

To Sir J. Arnould.—I do not know whether the Maharaj could do any thing bad. It would be an improper thing, if the Maharaj had an illicit intercourse with another man's wife.

Purbhoodass Dyaram examined.—I am a moonim of the firm of Ramdass Purshotumdass in Surat. I know the plaintiff, he is my Gooroo. Plaintiff bore a good moral character in Surat. I never heard of his being accused of rape.

Cross-examined.—It was about five or six months ago that I for the first time heard reports charging plaintiff with immorality. Before that time I heard common rumours charging all the Maharajas with immorality. I do not understand what Rus mundli is. I have drank the nectar at the maharaj's when I went to worship him. The nectar is the water with which the idol is washed. I have not eaten the chewed *pan sooparee.* A Gooroo would not commit a sinful act.

To Sir Mr. Sausse.—If a trustworthy man told me that the Maharaj had committed an immoral act, I would believe it.

Narayenbhoy Vijbhookundass examined.—I am a resident of Surat. I knew the plaintiff at Surat. He is my Gooroo. I visited him once daily for the last ten or twelve years. He bore a good character for morality and chastity. I never heard of his being charged with rape.

Cross-examined.—Plaintiff has no temple in Bombay. I visit him for worship at the temple of Jeevunjee Maharaj. I came to Bombay about two and a half months ago. Then only I heard of imputations on the moral character of the plaintiff.

Morarbhoy Vijbukundass examined.—I am a shroff and carry on business at Bombay and Surat. I was the man who liberated the prisoners for debt in the Jail of Surat on the occasion of the Proclamation of the transference of India to the Queen. I know the plaintiff. He bore a good character for morality and chastity while in Surat. I heard no reports prejudicial to his moral character. I never heard that he was accused of rape at Surat.

Cross-examined.—I did not hear of reports against the chastity of the other Maharajas. I did not state in the shop of Eduljee Framjee that the Maharajas were addicted to immoral practices.

Munsookram Kooshall examined,—I am a moonin of the firm of Gopalrao Mulrao in Bombay. I was a resident of Surat. I am of the Wallubcharya sect. I frequented the plaintiff's temple for worship. He bore a good character for morality and chastity, I did not hear of his being charged with committing a rape. So far as I could see plaintiff enjoyed a good reputation at Surat. I did not hear a gup or rumour against his moral character.

Cross-examined.—I pay plaintiff as much respect now as I used to do at Surat. I never heard of a gup or rumour against the plaintiff or against the other Maharajas.

The Court then adjourned at 5-30 P. M. until Monday (to-day.)

THE INDIAN NAVY.

(*From the Bengal Hurkaru, Feb.* 13.)

We stated some time since that the Indian Navy is doomed. Anxious to see the finances of the country restored to a healthy basis, we were induced to hail this announcement with more than ordinary satisfaction. Comparatively insignificant when presented as a naval armament, the Indian Navy has nevertheless been one of the most heavy and pressing burdens upon the Indian Exchequer. Useless for all the purposes of modern naval warfare and expensive, because of its uselessness, its extinction cannot fail to be accepted as a public boon not less appreciable to the Indian community than to the officers composing its ranks. Our endeavours to discover upon what principle or basis the so-called Indian Navy as an armament of defence was established have all failed. Its vessels undoubtedly possess the merit of variety, being of all possible kinds and sizes. The engines are of the most expensive construction and require an extravagant item in the yearly Budget Estimate for Coal. The value of the Coal expended by the vessels during the year 1857-58 was upwards of nine lakhs of Rupees. The capacity of the vessels, too, for Transport duties is, admittedly small, being nearly all of the paddle construction the disadvantage they labor under beside the modern screw is obvious; the latter principle, as is well known, securing a greater speed than the paddle with a very much smaller consumption of fuel. Necessarily inefficient from its limited sphere of action and defective in its vessels, inasmuch as great and important improvements have been introduced into naval architecture since the date of their construction to maintain longer the handful of small armed steamers and gunboats lying at Bombay under the high sounding title of the Indian Navy, would be simply enacting a silly caricature of defence for surrounding nations to laugh at, and which to rely upon in the hour of need would infallibly bring shame and humiliation upon the Empire. Indeed, however, imposing the strength of the Indian Navy may appear upon paper, it is impossible that it could cope with the modern war vessels of any of our great naval power. To tolerate it further, therefore, would exhibit a lamentable weakness on the part of a Government, conspicuous in the past, for watchfulness in guarding its commercial interests and peculiarly jealous of protecting its flag from injury and insult. To risk even the entire concentrated force of vessels constituting the Indian Navy against the broadside of a modern French line battle ship, or a heavily armed Russian frigate would, by the process of *reductio ad absurdum* be a most effectual means of establishing its assumption to the title of a naval defence for India. The protection of our Indian Coast line, if undertaken, as all imperatively requires to be conducted in connexion with the vast improvement and changes introduced into modern naval warfare. The altered relations of India to the English Crown, and the extended commerce of the former with the whole world demand that the protection of the Indian seaboard should be undertaken by vessels of the Royal Navy upon a scale compatible with the great interest at stake. But supposing that the present financial pressure had not rendered the abolition of the Indian Navy essentially necessary, we fail to perceive any reasons sufficiently cogent to justify its retention. For all the practical purposes of defence it is admitted to be useless, but it may be urged that the facilities it offers to Government for transport duties is an argument against its extinction. In retaining such vessels, however, for such duties the Government would be committing a two-fold error, for it would be a reckless squandering of the public money to maintain the extravagant expenditure required to keep such vessels in commission, and further an effectual check would be offered to private enterprize which it is the manifest duty of the Government of this country to encourage rather than suppress. It is a fact beyond dispute that the superior vessels trading constantly to the Indian waters and more particularly to the larger ports of the three Presidencies in respect to eligibility for Transport duties leave nothing to be desired. These vessels, moreover, as is well known, can fulfil all the requirements of the Government at one-half the expenditure required to retain to the vessels of the Indian Navy for the duties indicated.

Impressed, however, as we are with the necessity that exists for the abolition of the Indian Navy, and confident as to the validity of the arguments adduced in favour of that course, we yet, nevertheless, cordially admit that it has rendered signal and important service upon several occasions to this country. In the two China expeditions its officers distinguished themselves by a bravery and gallantry that would have reflected honour upon the navies of any of our great modern maritime powers. In the Burmese and Persian wars the services of the Indian Navy were eminently conspicuous. The espionage of the Persian Gulf, the suppression of piracy and the slave trade which has much increased on the Arabian Coast have been undertaken by its vessels. The survey of the Indian Coasts, the transport of troops and stores are also among the many important duties it has alike efficiently discharged. The Officers associated with the Navy have performed meritorious service and are in no respect lacking in that devotion or gallantry which distinguishes its royal compeer. We venture to hope they will receive at the hands of Government that liberal recognition which their services undoubtedly deserve.

The lopping off of this extravagant arm of the defence by the consequent absence of the heavy item for its maintenance from the Indian Budget cannot but have a very salutary influence upon our disturbed finances. The cost of the Indian navy for the past year was estimated in round numbers at no less a sum than eight lakhs. We have now some reasonable hope that the Income tax may be shortly removed, and are disposed to consider the decision of Government to abolish the Indian Navy as one of the wisest steps yet adopted towards securing economy.

Indian Intelligence.

BENGAL.

The new steamer *Progress*, belonging to the Bengal River Navigation Company, went down the river yesterday for a trial trip, which was very successful. There is nothing peculiar in the build of this vessel, except that she is divided into a great number of compartments which of course secure the bulk of the cargo from damage in the event of her springing a leak, but she is an object of much interest from the character of her machinery which is believed to combine many recent improvements of great value. No portion of the steam is allowed to escape, but after it has done its work as a motive power, it is condensed, and returns to the boiler in the condition of hot water, and is made to do its task over again, a veritable mechanical Sisyphus which can only avoid perpetual labor by annihilation. Some idea may be formed of the utility of the invention by those who are familiar with steam vessels and their performances, when we state, that with a nominal horse power of 150, and a pressure on the boiler of 95lb. the paddles maintained a speed of 29 revolutions per minute, with an expenditure of less than 20 maunds of coal per hour. This we understand implies a saving of 50 per cent in fuel as compared with steamers of like capacity and powers, and is of itself a handsome profit on the capital expended. The Company intend to place several boats on the Ganges and cannot fail to do well. A large company were invited on board the *Progress*, and hospitably entertained by the managers of the undertaking.—*Hurkaru, Feb.* 14.

We understand that the Directors of the Bank of Bengal at their meeting yesterday raised the rates one per cent all round except on bills drawn on local Banks, the rate on which is increased ½ per cent only. We notice that the margin on Government Securities has been considerably reduced.

A new feature is observable in the Bank's ordinary statement of Assets and Liabilities, viz, an account for the General Treasury, the balance in which is in course of being transferred daily. This accounts for the large increase in the Bank's Cash Balance but it is not available for Banking purposes. After 1st March next an amended form of account of the Bank's Assets and Liabilities will be issued.

We are further informed that the Directors have appointed the following gentlemen from the Head Office to be Agents for the Bank, viz:—

Mr. G. W. Moultrie at Mirzapore.
Mr. Thomas Dyson at Patna.
Mr. William E. Carbery at Benares.

Arrangements are being made to commence operations in those cities by the 1st March.—*Id.*

It is said that on the departure of Colonel Balfour to England, no other Officer will be appointed in his place. The Military Finance Commission, in that case, will probably be placed under the supervision of the Military Secretary to the Government of India.—*Id.*

It is rumoured, though we cannot vouch for the correctness of the report, that there being, at present, no opening at this Presidency, Mr. Temple will have to go back to the Punjab, where he expects to have a more lucrative appointment. The above-mentioned officer is now drawing his salary as Principal Assistant to the Hon. Mr. Laing, which is only a sinecure post.—*Id.*

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AN Eight-horse Cornish Boiler, fitted with latest improvements, Cast Iron Circular Front, Dead Plate and Underwork, two Safety Valves, Water Guage in Metal Frame, Steam Feed and Blow-off Pipes, fitted with Brass Cocks, Exhauster and Dribble Pipes, with one Patent Steam Indicator and Patent Smoke Consumer fitted to Boiler Front, complete, in excellent condition.

⁂ The above may be seen at the *Bombay Gazette* Printing Office, Manockjee Pitty's Buildings, Colaba. Price may be ascertained at the Fort Office, 27, Apollo Street.

ON SALE.

BOMBAY CIVIL LIST, as the same stood on the 1st November 1861, showing the Names and Designations of the Civil, Military, and Uncovenanted Servants of Government, in the Political, Revenue, Revenue Survey, Financial, Judicial, General, Ecclesiastical, Educational, and Public Works Departments, Lists of H. M. Justices of the Peace, &c. &c. Price Rs. 1-8.
Bombay Gazette Office, 27, Apollo Street.

EXCHANGE RESTAURANT.

GENTLEMEN boarding at this Hotel can be provided with a first rate table and a separate bedroom. Terms Rupees 90 per month.

⁂ A good Billiard Table Beer and Wines of the first quality.

Church Gate Street.

FOR SALE.

RICHLY ILLUMINATED CHURCH SERVICES, Beautiful bound in Morocco Antique, with Gilded rims, clasp, and ornamental medieval cover. This frontispiece is richly illuminated and also adorned with an exquisite miniature Photograph of a sacred painting by one of the old masters. The morning Service, the Psalms, and, in short, each Service and the Morning and Evening lessons are *prefaced by a richly Illuminated Frontispiece.* The volume is enclosed in a handsome Morocco case with locket, and lined with white silk. Price Net Cash, Rs. Twelve (12 Rs.) each.

N. B.—Only 10 of the above left unsold.

HERBERT & Co.
Rampart, Row, Fort, Bombay, Feb. 1.

McCOMBIE AND WRIGHT.

MESS, ARMY AND GENERAL AGENTS, No. 1 Church Gate Street. The Undersigned are now prepared to execute unlimited orders for—

Tennant's Beer and Porter.
Allsopp's India Pale Ale.
Salt & Co.'s Beer, Marzetti's Beer.
Burton Brewery Ale.

N. B.—The above in Quarts and Pints.

Dinner Sherry, Superior Sherries.
Port and Ginger Wines.
Jacqueeson & Co.'s Champagne.
Best Old Tom, Gin and Whiskey.
Brandies of various prices and qualities.
Cherry Brandy and Curacoa.
Claret, Hock, Moselle.

PRESERVED PROVISIONS OF ALL KINDS.

Gillon & Co.'s Jams and Jellies.
Hams and Cheeses.
Oilman's Stores generally.
Teas, Sugar, Coffee of approved quality.
China and Indian Preserves.

DE LA RUE & Co.'s STATIONERY.

Extra superfine large Satin Post for mercantile correspondence, Cream and Blue laid all insides ruled.
Extra large mercantile Note Ruled.
Cream and Blue Wove large and Extra large Foreign Note, Envelope attached.
Water lined Overland Post and Note.
Royal Letter Paper, various colours.
Blue laid Ivory Note.
Thick Cream laid Ivory Note.
Castle Double Thick Note.
Black bordered Note and other Paper.
Windsor Court Letter and Note Paper.
Letter and Note Paper for Inland Postage.
Envelopes of all kinds and sizes.
Official Envelopes, cloth lined and plain Playing Cards.
Blank Memo. and account Books.
Steel Pens, Quills and Quill Pens.
Indian Rubber, Black lead Pencils.
Japan, Red and Blue Inks.

N. B.—Every requisite kept in stock.

PHOTOGRAPHIC BRANCH.

Chemicals, Apparatus.
Albumenized Paper.
Albumenized Paper for Stereoscopic Pictures.
Stereoscopes and Pictures.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Piano Fortes, and all Wooden Instruments.
Kohler's Brass Instruments for Military Bands.
Clarniet and Bassoon Reed.
Extras for all Instruments.
Violin and Violincello strings.
Guitar Strings.
Military Bag Pipes.
Chanter and Drone Reeds for Bag Pipes.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Silver Lace for Cavalry Regiments.
Chubb's Boxes and Locks.
China Matting.
Tucker's Argand Lamps.
Huntley and Palmer's Biscuits.
And other articles too numerous to mention.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

SELLING OFF.

IN announcing their intention of giving up business in a short time, Messrs. R. PEAT & Co. beg respectfully to thank those Gentlemen, who have kindly honoured them with their custom during the past 14 years, and to solicit a continuance of that patronage during the time that the business will be carried on in Bombay.

R. P. & Co. find themselves compelled to give this notice, in order to collect without loss the large amount of outstation accounts, which are due to them and also to enable them to sell off their large and valuable stock.

They beg therefore to give notice to their patrons and the Bombay public generally, that in future their business will be, as far as possible for

CASH ONLY.

A considerable reduction will be made in the prices of their present stock, and on all ready money transactions Discount will be allowed. Town accounts will in future be sent quarterly, subject to 5 per cent. discount for prompt payment.

No notice can be taken of Outstation orders unless accompanied by a remittance.

On hand,

A few "Peat's Saddles," very choice.
London-made Saddles from Rs. 35 upwards.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Bridles, fancy and plain.
A large and varied selection of Ladies and Gentlemen's Whips, gold, silver and plain mounts.
Plated, steel, brass and German silver Spurs.
Horse Clothing, Knee-caps, Brushes and other stable requisites.
Double and Single Harness of every description.
Harness blacking and jet, Compo, Boot top, powder paste and liquid, Waterproof and patent Varnish, of superior quality just received.
Railway Wrappers, Gaiters, Knickerbockers, Walking Sticks, Waist Belts, Military equipments of every kind, &c., &c., &c.

THE BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY will be carried on as usual.

Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes made to order on the shortest notice.

A large assortment always on hand.

Just received per Mail Steamer.

Patent Whip Sockets.
Rein Holders.
Regulation gilt Bosses, &c. for Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, Staff Corps and Infantry Mounted Officers.
Embroidered Stars and Crowns for Officers' Saddle cloths.

N. B.—A few serviceable strong Saddles, Rs. 35 Nett Cash.

FOR SALE,

AT NANSEE PARPIA'S, in Medow Street, Fort, White, Blue, and Gilt Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast and Tea Sets; King's and Fiddle Pattern Silver and Electro-plated Spoons and Forks, Epergnes, Wine Coolers, and Salvers; Sets of Glass Ware of differet, patterns, pairs of Single, Double, and Treble Branch Candlesticks, Double-barrelled Guns and Rifles, Overland Trunks, Military Accoutrements, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddles, Mahogany Dressing and Cheval Glasses, Carved and other Furniture, English Velvet and Brussels Carpets, with borders, very handsome large size Persian Carpets, Single, two, three, and four light Bronze and Plated ten and twelve inches Hanging Argand Lamps, with Drops, sets of Plated Mounted Single and Double Harness, very handsome and beautiful ready made English Velvet Carpets made up in England.

NANSEE PARPIA begs leave most respectfully to inform his customers and the Public, that he has removed his Shop from opposite to Mr. Peat's, Saddler, to New Premises No. 20, close to his old shop in Medow Street.

N. B.—Notice is hereby given, that my son HASSUM NANSEE deals himself quite separately for many years, and to which I have no connection whatever, and about which I had advertised in the Local English and Goozerattee Papers, warning the Public at large not to entrust him with any Goods, Money &c., either in my name or in the name of my shop, and as he is still so, I again hereby give notice to the Public that I shall not be responsible for any Goods, Money &c., that he may be entrusted with, either in my name or in the name of my Shop.

Medow Street, Fort. NANSEE PARPIA.

INFANT-REARING.

MISS MARTINEAU, who, like all philosophical ladies, has studied the matter thoroughly, says, that "in England alone, 40,000 babes die annually; and one-third more of that number grow up either idiotic, sickly, or deformed." The reason is evident, as Mothers, through inability to nurse their offspring, resort to the administration of baked flour, biscuits, tops-and-bottoms, or-pap. The infant stomach cannot assimilate such crude preparations, and frequently rejects them; but still the nurse or mother continues them, under the hope of soothing the child. Internal inflammation takes place—eructations, diarrhœa, and consumption appear—and most frequently convulsions are induced which seal the infant's fate

The *Medical Times and Gazette,* conveys Dr. C. B. F. Routh's views on the same important subject, and his opinion of Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food, as adapted to obviate the mischief effectually. Dr. Routh is physician to the Samaritan Hospital for Women and Children. This learned and experienced practitioner says:—

"The human milk contains besides salt of lime, chloride of potassium. Now, in common with carbonic acid, this salt enjoys the peculiar property of dissolving carbonate of lime or chalk. An absence of it in the food, as in wheat bread, is very injurious to a growing child: hence, a child fed on pap for a time grows fat, but the bones are soft; frequently it sickens, and severe symptoms supervene. Amongst the vegetable substances, that which comes closest to milk in its composition, besides being more easily assimilated and strengthening, is, without doubt, Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food, containing both phosphoric acid in abundance, and chloride of potassium; it also includes casein, the same principle which is found in milk in its constituent parts. No wonder, therefore, that under its influence many children affected with atrophy (wasting away of the body) and marked debility, have completely recovered. I have given it with the greatest advantage in such cases; and, so far as I may judge from my own experience, parctice fully carries out what theory, from a knowledge of its composition, led us to anticipate. It gives good muscle and strengthens the bones, restoring tone, and a healthy, regular action to the stomach and bowels, whether constipation or a relaxed state of the system is complained of."

C. B. F. ROUTH, M.D.

Packed in Bottles, with full instructions:
Sole Agent Messrs. FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE, & Co., No. 1, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED PER "CLEADON."

LADIES AND Childrens New Patent Eyeleted Skeleton Skirts of all sizes, Ladies China Crape Silk Mantillas, Ladies and Gentlemen's colored Kid Gloves, also air-tight Japan Tin Boxes of different sizes, &c. &c.

BANAJEE CUMROODEEN & Co.
(next door to Henderson & Co.) Medow Street.

The Liverpool and London Fire and Life Assurance Company.

THE undersigned continue to issue POLICIES for *Fire* and *Life Insurances* on behalf of the above Company, and beg to direct attention to the convenience of the system of FLOATING POLICIES, which they are now empowered to issue. Every information will be furnished by RITCHIE STEUART & Co.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1836.
Incorporated by Act of Parliament
FOR FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCES AT HOME AND ABROAD.
CAPITAL, £1,259,760 *Sterling.*

THE UNDERSIGNED having assumed charge of the Bombay Agency, are now prepared to issue Fire Policies at current rates. Policies are also granted on detached Bungalows and Household Furniture. Therein, at Six Annas per cent. per Annum.

FNILAY, SCOTT, & Co.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY

FOR FIRE AND LIFE.

CHIEF OFFICE—*Exchange, Liverpool*
Capital, £500,000, *with power to increase to One Million*
BRANCH OFFICES:
LONDON—83, KING WILLIAM STREET.
MANCHESTER—30, ST. ANN'S STREET.
GLASGOW—146, BUCHANAN STREET.
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C. R. HALL, Esq.	JAMES A. PICTON, Esq.
ALEXANDER HASTLE, Esq.	T. STAMFORD RAFFLES, Esq.

THIS COMPANY was established on 31st August 1858, and to show its appreciation by the public and give an idea of its present standing—which already rivals that of older established offices—it is only necessary to draw attention to the extraordinarily rapid increase of its business since its establishment.

In the first year the receipts were	£12,569	3	5
Second year	24,996	14	8
And for the third year they are	38,482	16	2

The increase in the present year's fire business over the preceding year is upwards of 50 per cent. In the life-department the premiums received have been as follow:

During the first two years	£6,272	1	0
And during the last two years	22,626	18	11

The total income of the company for each of the three years is as follows:—

First year	£19,718	1	2
Second year	38,223	12	10
Third year	57,869	18	8

Showing an increase in the income of the company of nearly £20,000 a year.

In the fire branch (the only one at present opened in Bombay) the rates of Premium vary according to the nature of the risk, and will be found as moderate as those of other first class offices.

Amongst other advantages offered by the Company, Household Furniture may be insured in one sum, or in separate items if preferred.

Claims are promptly and liberally settled.

Rent of Buildings may be insured to protect parties from loss, during reinstatement of property destroyed or damaged by Fire.

Losses by fire arising from Lightning made good.

Short period Insurances are granted on usual terms.

A liberal discount is allowed on Insurances effected for more than one year at a time.

Every information on the business of the Company can be obtained from the general Agents of the Company in Bombay.

LAWRENCE & Co.

ARMY AND EAST INDIA AND COLONIAL AGENCY.

MESSRS. SAUNDERS, OTLEY, AND Co., inform Members of the Army and Civil Service and the Public at large in India, that they draw and remit Pay, Pensions, &c., forward Miscellaneous Supplies of every description to Regiments, Messes, and Individuals in India, Australia, and the Colonies, take charge of Children going to England, and arrange for their Education, and generally execute Commissions of all kinds. —SAUNDERS, OTLEY, & Co., 66, Brook Street, Hanover Square, London.

New Literary and Political Paper for India and the Colonies.

THE ORIENTAL BUDGET OF LITERATURE, POLITICS, SCIENCE, AND ART.
For India, China, Australia, and the Colonies.
PRICE ONE SHILLING.
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The "ORIENTAL BUDGET" is a perfect record of the *Literature* and *Political History* of the Month, and contains a complete Summary of *Scientific, Dramatic,* and *Artistic* intelligence.

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Calcutta.—Gillanders, Arbuthnot, & Co.
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Bombay—Chesson & Woodhall.

Albert, Medical, and Family Endowment Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1838.
HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON.
For Granting Assurances on Lives, Endowments, and Annuities.

Position and Progress of the Company.

The Accumulated Assets exceed	£650,000
The Subscribed Capital	500,000
The Paid-up Capital	145,000
The Annual Income from Life Premiums exceeds	250,000
The Policy Claims and Bonuses Paid to Claimants exceed	£1,000,000

The new business is progressing at the rate of about £30,000 per annum.

INDIAN BRANCH.
BOMBAY.
Board of Management.
Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., Malabar Hill.
James Hunter, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.,) Merchant
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., Retired Merchant.
Robert Strong, Esq., (R. Strong & Co.,) Merchant.
Medical Officer.
DR. CORNELIUS C. MEAD.
Agents and Secretaries to the Branch Board.
Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Position and Progress of the Indian Branch.

The Accumulated Assets exceeds	Rs. 19,40,000
The Annual Income from Premiums exceeds	„ 7,50,000

The Premiums.

THE circumstances under which the Premiums for India were computed are these:—

Under authority from the Court of Directors of the late Honorable East India Company, of date September, 1847, Mr. Nelson, the Actuary, was permitted to examine the records of the India House, with a view to his completion of a Report on the state of the Bengal Military Fund. The Rates of Premium of this Company were computed from the data thereby afforded, and from the subsequent practical experience of the Company. No other Life Assurance Company has enjoyed similar advantages in this respect.

For the Assurance of Rupees 1,000 for the whole term of life *with profits,* the rates *without profits* being about 10 per cent. less than the following.

Age.	Civil.						Military.					
	Half-yearly.			Monthly.			Half-yearly.			Monthly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	3
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	4
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	8
50	33	0	0	5	13	6	33	8	0	5	14	11
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	5	2

EXAMPLE.—*An Officer, aged* 30, *may secure Rupees* 10,000 *to his heirs at his decease, whenever that may happen, by paying Rs.* 220 *half-yearly, or Rupees* 38-15-4 *monthly, to this Company; or on the without profit scale, Rupees* 200 *half-yearly, or Rupees* 35-6-8 *monthly.*

The Premiums for SHORT TERMS correspondingly moderate and especially favorable for Military men.

Profits

Are divisible every three years, a proportion equal to Five-sixths of the whole profits being at the option of the Assured, payable in Cash, added to the Policy, or applied in reduction of future premiums.

The next division will take place as at 31st December, 1861.

Guarantee Department.

In this department the Company guarantees the fidelity of individuals filling, or about to fill, situations of trust, where security is required for their integrity.

The Company's arrangements for the extension of the Guarantee System to India are not yet matured, but in the meantime proposals will be received and forwarded to London.

General Advantages.

These are fully stated in the Prospectus. The following may be noticed;—

Low rates of premium. Immediate reduction to English rates on Assurers reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policy, or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid Monthly. Fifteen days of grace allowed for payment of Premiums. Medical Examiners remunerated for Reports. Policies indisputable. Assignment of Policies registered without charge. Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments. Polices may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

Every information as to the Constitution, Terms, and Conditions of the Company, will be supplied, and Forms and instructions to parties wishing to effect Assurance, will be forwarded free on application being made to the Agents.

Holders of Policies in the original companies should send them in for Conversion or Endorsement.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries.

Bombay July 1861.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR SPORTING OR MILITARY PURPOSES.—DOUBLE WATERPROOF CENTRAL FIRE CAPS, Felt Waddings to prevent the Leading of Guns, Wire Cartridges for Killing Game, &c., at long distances, Breech Loading Cartridge Cases of superior quality, &c. *Sole Contractors to the War Department for Small Arms Ammunition.* Jacob's Rifle Shell Tubes, Cartridges and Caps for Colt's, Adams', and other Revolvers.

ENFIELD RIFLE AMMUNITION AND BALL CARTRIDGES.

For Whitworth Rifles, also for Westley Richard's, Terry's, Wilson's, Prince's, and other Breech Loaders ELEY BROTHERS, Gray's-Inn-Road, London. W. C. Wholesale Only.

LEA & PERRIN'S CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be the "only good Sauce," and applicable to every variety of Dish.

Extract of a Letter from a Medical Gentleman at Madras, to his brother at Worcester, May, 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their SAUCE is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

EXTENSIVE FRAUDS.

L. & P. having discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with SPURIOUS IMITATIONS of their "WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE," the labels of which closely resemble those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances with the names of L. & P. FORGED; they have deemed it their duty to caution the public, and to request purchasers to see that the names of LEA & PERRINS are upon the *Wrapper, Label, Stopper, and Bottle.*

L. & P. further give notice that they will proceed against any one who may infringe upon their rights, either by manufacturing or vending such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world, to advise them of such infringements.

⁂ Wholesale and for exportation by the Proprietors, Lea & Perrins, Worcester, England; Crosse & Blackwell, and other Oilmen and Merchants, London.

CRAWFORD & Co.,

ALL Goods purchased are at the risk of the purchaser from the time they are knocked down, and must be taken delivery of within five days from the day of sale, otherwise they will be sold on account of the purchaser, who will be responsible for all expenses and loss attending the sale. Interest at 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unsettled accounts or balances of same till closed.

No interest will be allowed on proceeds of sales or any balance thereof, which are not withdrawn on due date.

Goods paid for, and not cleared away within one fortnight from day of purchase will be sold off, and any balance remaining after deducting all expenses will be held in account without interest.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY the 24th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms,

15 Bales Mule and Water Twist.
300 Pieces Grey Shirtings.
400 „ „ Longcloth.
400 „ „ Madapollams.
700 „ „ T Cloths.
14 Bales Orange Yarn each 400 lb.
2 Cases French Printed Muslins.
6 „ Wrought Iron Gothic Hinges.
2 „ Bottled Sulphate Iron.
1 Cask Hooks and Thimbles.
12 Cases Hooks and Chains.
1 Plated Incense Urn.
2000 Bath Bricks.
3 Cases Millinery, comprising Colored Silk Rosettes, embroidery Braid Colored Silk Trimming, Colored and Gold and Pompon ditto, Black Silk Ornaments, Quilted Ribbons, Silk Buttons, White Fringe, White Milan, &c. &c.

An Invoice of Superior Hanging Argand Lamps, 10 and 12 Inches. Also 3 light do. Bronze and Lacquered Reading do., 24 sets patent mail axles, and the remainder of the Invoice of Brass Foundary.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY BY DESIRE OF THE MORTGAGEE.

On account of Gunputrow Sudassujee, and Ramchunder Gunputjee the Mortgagers.

On TUESDAY the 4th proximo, at 4 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms in Marine Street, the following valuable properties by desire of the Mortgagee on account of the Mortgager, namely,

LOT No. 1.—All that Piece or Parcel of Land or Ground situate at Breach Candy, together with the building standing thereon, and bounded as follows:—on the East by a Dhurrumsalla now in the possession of Ramchunder Pandoosett, on the West by a Public Road leading to Dhackjee Dadajee's temple, on the North by the Public Road, on the South by the Ground and Shed of Dhackjee Dadajee.

LOT No. 2.—All that Piece or Parcel of Land or Ground with the building standing thereon, situate at Walkeshwar, and bounded on the East by Walkeswar Tank, on the West by the Sea Shore, on the North by a Dhurrumsalla of Moti Ragounathdass, And on the South by a Dhurrumsalla of Petambo Wulloo.

LOT No. 3.—All that Vacant Piece of Land or ground situate on the Malabar Hill and bounded on the East by the Public road, on the West by a public passage, on the North by the Vacant Ground of Purshotum Franjeewun on the South by Stable the Property of the Hon'ble Juggonath Sunkersett and the vacant ground of Sudashew Chutray.

LOT No. 4.—All that Oart of Cocoanut Plantations situate at Mahim and called Papereo, and bounded on the East by the Compound wall of the above Oart, on the West by the Public Mahim Road, on the North by the Oart of a Bhattia, and on the South by the Oart lately belonging to Bungallee Chutterbooz Davidass, and numbered under Pension and Tax under No. 127 in the Collector's books.

LOT No. 5.—All that Piece or parcel of Foras Freehold land or ground containing three hundred and twenty Burgas and fifty square yards and situate near the race course, and Numbered 237 in the Foras Land Commission, and bounded on the East by the Salt Batty Ground of Jehangeer Nusserwanjee and Manockjee Nowrojee, on the West by the Salt Batty Ground of Ally Sahab bin Balloo Meeya Coor, on the North by the Public Drain, and on the South by the Batty Ground of Dadoba Bapoojee deceased.

AND

On the same day and at the same place by desire of the same Mortgagee, and on account of Gunputrow Sudasewjee, namely:—All that Piece or Parcel of Land or Ground with the Messuage Tenement or Dwelling-house Stable and Bungalow, and Premises thereon built and standing, situate, lying and being partly in Girgaum road, and partly in Agiary Street without the Fort Walls of Bombay, and bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the East by the Chawl or range of buildings belonging to Gunputrow Sudasewjee, on or towards the West by the Public Road called Girgaum or Breach Candy Road, on or towards the North by the Public Street called Agiary Lane and on or towards the South by the House of Wasedewjee Luximonjee, and is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 11 and which Premises stand with Books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 460-30 and 182.

A. B. The above will be sold in three distinct Lots, namely,

Lot first will be the Premise Assessed under No. 460 and the Ground belonging to same.

Lot second the Premise Assessed under No. 30 and the ground belonging to same.

Lot third the Premise under No. 182 and the ground belonging to same.

ALSO,

All that Oart with the Cocoanut and other trees growing thereon with a Dwelling House and a Bangalow standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Mahim without the Fort Walls of Bombay, and commonly known by the name of Gudge, and bounded as follows: that is to say on or toward the East by a public passage, on or towards the West by a Public Road leading to the Mahim Custom House, on or towards the North by a public passage, and on or towards the South by the Property of Mr. Cooke deceased, and which said Oart is assessed by the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 581 and which said dewelling House and Bungalow stand in the books of the Collector of Assessment under No, 69 and 70.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE.

On THURSDAY next, the 27th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his residence, Chinchpoogly, in the lane nearly opposite the office of the Vehar Water Works, the sundry property of General MAHOMED HUSSEIN KHAN, of the Oude Army, proceeding to Bagdad. The same comprises sundry articles of solid silver such as Trays, Goglets, Lotas, Pandans, &c., Gold and Silver Embroidered Dresses, Scarfs and Angrikas, ditto beautifully worked with real Pearls, magnificent Cashmere Shawls, Gold and Silver Cloth Curtains, Kincab Caps and Children's Clothing, Handsome Double-plated Epergne with real Crystal Diamond Cut Receivers, ditto Dish Covers of chaste design, ditto Curry, Tart and Pie Dishes, ditto Single. Double and Treble Branch Candlesticks, Rich Pink and Gold Dessert Service for 30 people with Dishes and Centre Pieces complete, a very handsome Dark Blue and Gold Tea and Coffee Set, Cut Crystal Dessert Fruit Dishes, a pair of Mahogany Pedestal Tea Poys, single pieces, large Mahogany Framed Cheval Glass, a first-rate Silver Plated Cornopean by Henry Distra, London, in case, lined with Velvet, a Brass Flageolet with Keys, a few handsome Engravings in Maple and Gilt Frames.

AT 2 P. M.

A beautiful Stud Bred Chesnut Gelding, 14-2, and 4 years old.
Ditto Grey Arab Horse, 14-2 and 4 years old.
A Bengal-built Buggy.
A Set of English Plated Buggy Harness.
Ditto Ditto For a Pair.

N. B.—Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

MECHANICS' BUILDING COMPANY SHARES.

Offers will be entertained by the undersigned for a few of these Shares.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

PORT WINE.

Of unexceptionable quality, if taken in larger quantities than 5 dozens at a time, Rs. 16 per dozen, otherwise Rs. 17 per dozen. Sample bottles Rs. 1-8 each.

MARTELL'S DARK BRANDY.

A few cases of this celebrated Brandy for sale at Rs. 21 per dozen, to close an account.

CRAWFORD & Co.
No. 3, Marine Street, Bombay, 24th Feb. 1862.

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